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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1068

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VOL. XXIV NO. 42 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1936 FOURTEEN PAGES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Wanted Expert Inquiry Into Rly. Finances

CONGRESS PARTY TABLES DEMAND

Opposition Array For Attack On Railway Board

200 CUT MOTIONS: MORE POURING IN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Over 200 cut motions criticising the actions of the Railway Board and the grievances against the working of the various Railways have already been received in the Assembly Notice Office and more are pouring in.

The most important of all will be the demand for an expert financial enquiry to go into the question of continued deficits and diminishing railway receipts and to explore methods whereby to improve the Railway Finances.

The Congress Party may make this a Party issue.

Numerous other cut motions relate to questions such as stores purchase policy, indianisation, manufacture of locomotives and other railway materials in India, taking over the remaining Company-Managed Railways under State management. further drastic retrenchment with a view to make good the deficits, etc.

The Independent Party may raise a debate on the question of the constitution of the Federal Authority.

Need For Drastic Overhaul

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Legislative Assembly met in an atmosphere tragic gloom owing to the death of the Assam member, Mr. Bardoloi. Feeling tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased by leaders all parties who referred to his dynamic personality, sacrifice and sufferings in the cause of the country and to his indomitable courage.

GLOOMY PROSPECT.

It looked as if the gloom pervading the House had inflicted the Railway Budget also presented to-day by Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan. Sir Joseph Bhore's last budget was optimistic in tone and raised high expectations but the new Railway Member's very first budget had to open belying every anticipation held out by his predecessor.

DOLEFUL STORY.

The speech was a doleful story of continued deficits and increasing expenditure unrelieved by constructive ideas or hopeful features. There was no reference whatever to the third class passengers and grievances.

HIGHER FREIGHTS?

No relief to passengers, no relief to trade,—in fact, a broad hint that freights might be raised,—no railway development, no attempt at radical overhaul with a view to economy; this sums up the main features of the budget. The Railway Member admitted the present gloomy position of the railways, though according to his estimate it was not desperate. But, instead of offering a solution, he treated the House to a general discourse on world depression.

WANTED DRASTIC OVERHAUL.

His speech, said one Member in the lobby, was more argumentative than imaginative and showed neither confidence, nor constructive policy. The general opinion is that without drastic overhaul and an administration based on complete Indianisation and reduction of rates and fares with a view to attract more traffic, there is no hope for the railways.

LOBBY REACTIONS

NEW DELHI, February 17.

The lobby reaction is not favourable to the statement on the

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 1).

RAILWAY BUDGET AT A GLANCE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Railway Budget was presented to-day to the Legislative Assembly by Sir Zafrullah Khan and to the Council of State by Sir Guthrie Russell.

The revised estimate of deficits in 1935-36 is 4-1/2 crores against 5 crores of last year.

For 1936-37 the budget anticipates a deficit of 3-1/2 crores including two crores for strategic lines.

No new construction is proposed. The total sum provided for works programme for 1936-37 is 10-1/4 crores.

The budget estimates for 1936-37 assume receipts of 91-1/4 crores, being 1-1/4 crores over current year.

The working expenses amount to 64-1/2 crores, being half a crore above the current year.

The deficit, as usual, will be charged to depreciation fund. The balance in fund at the end of the year will be 11-3/4 crores.

Loans from the fund to meet the deficit will stand at 35-1/2 crores.

Railways were at present considering certain alteration in rates which is expected to bring a crore of additional revenue in the following manner.

34 lakhs obtainable through increase in terminal charges on certain railways;

Increase of one-fourth of a pie per mile in third class of Burma Railways, excluding suburban areas and on N. W. Railway for distances between 51 and 330 miles yielding 18 lakhs.

There will be slight enhancement of rates on various railways in respect of goods rates on certain commodities. —A. P.

(Details on page 14.)

STATE OF ALARM PROCLAIMED IN SPAIN

A Family Affair?

Delhi Broadcasting Station

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, February 17.

Talks in the Assembly circles reveal the appointment of a family of five persons employed in one capacity or other in the Delhi Broadcasting station. It appears that the Director of Broadcasting appointed one Professor from a Lahore College as Director of Broadcasting in Delhi Then followed the appointment of the Professor's brother as Assistant Director. One brother-in-law gives talks and another ward of the same family holds a job in the Broadcasting office.

This combination amused and interested members of the Assembly and it is understood short notice questions have been tabled to verify the state of affairs and find out the special circumstances in which it has been thought fit to utilise the services of a whole family in a single department.

BRITISH REPLY TO ITALY

No Use Prolonging Correspondence

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The British reply to the Italian Note of protest against Mediterranean mutual assistance undertakings has been handed to Signor Grandi.

It states that the British position remains as outlined in its memorandum to the League Coordination Committee and no useful purpose will be served by prolonging correspondence.

Britain has consulted the other Powers concerned and they are expected to despatch similar Notes. —Reuter.

ITALIAN CLAIM ABOVE ABYSSINIAN ROUT

ROME, Feb. 17.

The claim that the enemy has been completely routed is made by General Badoglio in a communique describing the battle of Amba-Aradam. He says that large quantities of arms and material have been captured including the Insignia of Rank and decorations of Ras Mulugheta. He concludes:

"The armed forces, fascistically animated by uncontrollable will for victory, defeated the most warlike troops of Abyssinia on whom the Emperor had based his greatest hopes."—Reuter.

ITALIAN CLAIM RIDICULED

But Possibility Of Heavy Losses Admitted

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 17.

Semi-official opinion admits that it is possible that the Abyssinians have lost heavily in the battle south of Makale, but the Italian claim to have gained control of Tembien is ridiculed.

It is stated that the beleaguered garrison of Makale, realising that communications had been cut, sortied to the south which was preceded by intense artillery bombardment from the outskirts of Makale.

It is denied that Italians had driven a wedge between the armies of Ras Mulugheta and Ras Seyoum.

It is unofficially reported that troops of General Graziani and Ras Nasibou are engaged in a battle near Harradigit. Thus the Italians are making a simultaneous offensive on Northern and Southern Fronts.—Reuter.

LALAGUDA DEADLOCK

300 More Men Join Lock-out Comrades Of Nizam's Rly. Workshop

GIRI SEES HYDERI

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 17.

The lock-out situation in the Lalaguda Workshop took a turn for the worse to-day when 300 men working hitherto joined the ranks of the locked-out men.

Mr. Giri interviewed Sir Akbar Hyderi, Railway Member, to-day to represent matters to him.—A. P.

"MODERN TIMES" BANNED IN GERMANY

(SPECIAL CABLE).
BERLIN, Feb. 17.

Charlie Chaplin's new film entitled "Modern Times" which is a skit upon the mechanisation of industry has been banned in Germany. A Nazi spokesman attributed the banning to the communist tendency of the picture. This is the latest move in the Nazi drive to purge Germany of Chaplin whose films have vanished from German screens, it is presumed, owing to doubts with regard to the purity of Chaplin's Aryan ancestors.

ANGLO-IRISH TRADE

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The extension of Anglo-Irish coal and meat agreement was announced by the Rt. Hon. Hacking in the House of Commons to-day.

The United Kingdom has agreed to ten per cent. reduction in duties on Irish meat and cattle and ten per cent. increase in the imports of Irish bacon and ham.

The Free State has agreed to ten per cent. reduction in the existing emergency duties on the United Kingdom goods and to reserve for the United Kingdom one-third of the Free State's imports of cement.—Reuter.

BENGAL WHIPPING BILL PASSED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

By 68 to 17 votes the Bengal Council passed the Bengal Whipping Bill, all stages being finished in the course of three hours' sitting to-day.—United Press.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATES

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Feb. 17.

The following supplementary estimates have been issued:

4,850 thousand sterling for Navy.
1,350 thousand for Army and
1,611 thousand for Air.

These are largely due to the special measures connected with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. The navy estimate is also due to the increase of 3,500 in the personnel, bringing the total to 97,982.

BURMA COUNCIL REJECTS Cr. L. A. BILL

RANGOON, February 17.

The Burma Council, after three hours' debate, rejected the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act Bill by 44 votes to 33 votes.—A.P.

BOMBARDMENT OF RETREATING FORCES

ROME. Feb. 17.

The remainder of Ras Mulugheta's army is now retreating towards Feharga and Amba Alagi, being continually bombarded by Italian machines in mass attack, states a communique from Marshal Badoglio. He adds that Abyssinians are sustaining heavy casualties.—Reuter.

"Shock Police" Desert Govt. And Join "Reds"

LEFT FRONT VICTORY

Crowds March To Prison With Slogan Of Amnesty To Politicals

MADRID, February 17.

A state of siege has been declared in Madrid following the defection of the specially recruited "Shock Police" who joined the Communist crowds shouting "Amnesty for Political Offenders."

Government concede that the Left Front has definitely secured an electoral majority in Madrid and appeal for preservation of order throughout the country.—Reuter.

STATE OF ALARM PROCLAIMED

MADRID, Feb. 17.

It is now stated that not a state of siege, but a state of alarm, which extended to the whole of Spain has been proclaimed.

A state of alarm is the first of three degrees of Martial Law of which the State of Siege is second.

The defection of the "shock police" first manifested itself when the Captain of the Mounted Squadron ordered them to charge the crowds on Campoinos, Communist quarter, who were threatening the Radical Party building. Only five of the police obeyed and they were stranded in the middle of oceans of people whereupon they themselves joined the mob and were carried shoulder high.

Red flags are much in evidence. One section of the crowd proceeded to the prison where many left leaders are serving long sentences. Shooting is reported to have been heard in the vicinity of the prison.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The Supreme Court has decided the Tennessee Valley Authority case in favour of the Government. It ruled that the sales of the surplus power by Government from the Wilson Dam was constitutional.

The chief ground on which the Valley Authority was challenged was the right of the Federal Authority to compete with private utility firms in the sale of electricity.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF NATIVES' BILL

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17.

The withdrawal of the Natives' Bill was announced by Premier Hertzog in the joint sitting of both the Houses in order to introduce a new Bill embodying compromise proposals by which the Cape Province will be divided into three native electoral districts, each returning a European member to Parliament. The move has been made despite the natives' rejection of a compromise plan. The sitting was adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BERLIN, Feb. 17.

The verdict of experts on synthetic rubber, to which President Hitler referred enthusiastically at the opening of the motor exhibition on February 15, is a good product, but five times more expensive than natural raw material.

JAPAN'S "NO" TO SOVIET

Hitch Over Personnel Of Proposed International Commission

MOSCOW, Feb. 17.

The week-end developments failed to ease the Far-Eastern tension. The Soviet returned the Japanese military aeroplane with the two pilots which recently landed in the Soviet territory.

It is also suggested that a mixed international commission will be appointed to enquire into the whole question of the recent frontier incidents but Japan declined to agree owing to the Soviet insistence that a third impartial country should be represented on the commission.—Reuter.

CONGRESS MUSLIM ALLIANCE

Objective Of Muslim Leaders' Talks

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, Feb. 17.

The Congress Muslim alliance is the immediate objective of Muslim leaders, says the "Daily Herald" of Lahore. The Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah and Sir Fazli Hussain are mentioned as the trio working for this consummation but the presence of Sir Fazli is viewed with suspicion and characterized as a game to divide, non-Muslims.

BRITISH LOAN TO FRANCE

40 Million Deal At 3 Per Cent Concluded

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The 40 million sterling English credit to the French Treasury has definitely been concluded at three per cent nine months.—Reuter.

Rev. Vaughan Dead

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.

The death has occurred of Reverend Father Herbert Vaughan late Superior of the Catholic Missionary Society.

'Duleep' XI For New Zealand

PROPOSAL ACCEPTED

Nawanagar To Finance Indian Tour Next Year

WELLINGTON, February 17.

Prince Duleepsinhji has advised the New Zealand Cricket Council that the Maharajah of Nawanagar will be delighted to bring an Indian Team to New Zealand in 1937 for a short tour at his own expense and that the Maharajah of Nawanagar and Prince Duleep will both be members of the team. The Council has decided to give a warm welcome to any Indian Team visiting New Zealand.—Reuter.

WILL TEST TOUR BE ABANDONED?

New l.b.w. Rule Raises New Problem For M. C. C.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Feb. 17.

The M.C.C.'s attitude depends upon the exact wording of the cable," said a member of the M.C.C. Committee when interviewed by "Reuter" for his views upon India's decision not to agree to use the new l.b.w. rule for the tour of England.

He added that in view of all the arrangements made in England, it was sincerely to be hoped that the decision was not final and that he was confident that some solution would be found.

As no official message had yet been received, he was uncertain as to when the M.C.C. would discuss the matter.

"The Daily Telegraph" quotes Viscount Cobham, President of the M.C.C., as saying that he was doubtful if he would be able to arranged (arrange ?) the tour now.

INDIAN CONTROL BOARD'S ATTITUDE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

"The Associated Press" understands that the Cricket Control Board, at its meeting this week, authorised the President to take a decision as he considered fit in case the M.C.C. was unable to accede to the request regarding the l.b.w. rule.

The fact that India was very keen on playing the Test Matches next summer, was revealed by the manner the selection of the Captain and other members of the team took place, so that the cricket authorities here do not anticipate cancellation of the tour.

FAR-EASTERN TENSION STILL PERSISTS

MOSCOW, Feb. 17.

Week-end developments have failed to ease the Far Eastern tension. The Soviet returned a Japanese military aeroplane, two pilots which recently had landed in the Soviet territory. It is also suggested that a mixed International Commission be held to enquire into the whole question of recent Frontier incidents, but Japan declined to agree owing to the Soviet insistence that a third impartial country should be represented in the Commission.—Reuter.

MEDICAL COUNCIL VICE PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the Medical Council this morning Colonel K. V. V. Cukday, I.M.S. (retired) C.P. was elected Vice-President by 16 votes to the 14 secured by Sir Hasan Suhrawardy.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Parents have to marry their young educated accomplished daughter of respectable Mohammaden Saiyid family of U. P. Only I.C.S.s, I.M.S.s, I.P.S.s, I.S.E.s, I.E.S.s preferred, Members of Provincial services, gentlemen of means and position may also write to Dr. S. A. Hosain, Sadar Hospital, Arrah, E.I.R. 5689.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Trained and Untrained actors and actresses for Film Coy., Salary according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 5638

Wanted.—A sanitary Inspector on Rs. 40-3-70-4-90 for this Municipality. Only persons having passed the Sanitary Inspector's examination of a recognised institute of public health and possessing some previous experience need apply. Age—not below 25 or over 35 years. Copies of certificates and testimonials and a fee of Re. 1 (which will not be refunded) should accompany the application. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 10th March, 1936. N. P. Tewari, Honorary Secretary, Municipal Committee, Betul. 2665

Wanted a qualified Chemist experienced in analysing chemical and pharmaceutical products. Apply with copies of testimonials giving full particulars and stating minimum pay acceptable. Box No. 5624, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks in the State Service. Candidates may apply with copies of testimonials to the Dewan, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2622-A).

Wanted Hospital Assistants, Compounders and Dressers for State Hospitals and Dispensaries. Apply to the Chief Medical Officer, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2622-B).

Wanted School Master for Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Apply to the Educational Officer, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2622-C.)

Wanted Educated Police Constables. Apply Police Superintendent, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2622-D.)

Wanted Mahalkaris, Accountant Forest Rangers, Surveyors and Abkari Inspectors. Apply to the Revenue Commissioner, Danta State, Danta, Bhavangadh. (2662-E.)

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Surat on Rs. 100—20—200 and 40—2 1/2—65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—Dr. M. Rustomee, Esq., H.M.B., District Manager, Hill Lodge, Saiyadpura, Surat. (5607).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Appear Cambridge July Examination and save time. If Bombay preliminary cannot be passed, better appear Senior Cambridge. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

One wants partnership in first-class American Pictures Exhibiting Company. Apply Box 5609, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Study Elastic Small-Loans-Plan for Emergency Requirements. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5524).

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Notification No. 15203.
Mysore dated the 4th February, 1936.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 400-25-700. The minimum academical qualification required is a good Master's degree in Sanskrit or its equivalent. Preference will be given to candidates who have published original work and have experience of oriental research work. A good knowledge of Kannada would be considered a qualification.

The appointment will be for two years in the first instance subject to confirmation. The service is pensionable and is subject to the rules of the Mysore Service Regulations regarding salary, leave, leave allowances and pension, etc., and to the College and the University rules regarding discipline. The Professor will be required to join duty on the 24th June 1936.

Applications should contain the following information:—

Name, age, nationality, University qualifications with dates of passing examinations, present position and salary, previous service and emoluments, original works published and other particulars, if any. Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should accompany the application.

Applications should be addressed to the Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysore, and sent so as to reach him on or before the 31st March 1936.

Applicants already in service should forward their applications through their official superiors.

V. GOPALASWAMI AIENGAR,
Registrar.

2666.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of 600 Tons of Road Asphalt of following penetration. Please note that the quantities are only approximate.

350 Tons Asphalt 10-20 penetration.

150 Tons Cut back Asphalt of the same specification as Shelmac.

100 Tons Asphalt 80-100 penetration.

Rate should be quoted F. O. R. Kankaria Municipal Siding. Specification of Ahphalts must accompany the Tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality and must reach him before 4-0 P.M. on Monday the 16th March, 1936.

Tenders must be accompanied by earnest money at the rate of 1 (per cent). of the tendered amount.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any other tender.

(Sd). J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

2668.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England).
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for providing Pumping Plant for Madhav Bag Elevated Reservior so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 9th March. 1936 not later than 4-0 P. M. Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tender for Pump for Madhav Bag Reservoir."

Copy of plan and specification with other details can be had from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office Ahmedabad,
15th February, 1936.

2669.

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 1223/151-Impt. of 1936

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 6th March, 1936 will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additions:—

(1) The following shall be added as rule 6-A:—

6-A. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers, on the following roads between the following specified times:—

(i) between 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m.—

(a) on the south side of Sandhurst Road from its junction with Girgaum Road to its junction with Lamington Road;

(b) on the east side of Lamington Road from its junction with Sandhurst Road to its junction with New Queen's Road; ....

(c) on the east side of New Queen's Road from its junction with Lamington Road to its junction with Queen's Road;

(d) on the east side of Queen's Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to its junction with Marine 1st Street.

(ii) between 6 p.m. and 8-30 p.m.—

(a) on the west side of Queen's Road from its junction with Marine 1st Street to its junction with New Queen's Road.

(b) on the west side of New Queen's Road.

(iii) between 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 am, and between 6 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on both sides of Sandhurst Bridge and its approach ramps from its junction with Hughes Road to its junction with New Queen's Road and Girgaum Road.

(2) The following shall be added against items (3) and (4) of rule 6:—

"Except at the times when and places where no parking is permitted in accordance with rule 6-A."

(3) The following shall be added as rule 9-B: —

9-B. "Regulation of traffic at the Royal Opera House.—All vehicles shall set down on New Queen's Road facing north and draw off the same way. Owner-driven vehicles shall, as far as passible, park in the space provided in the compound by the cinema or theatre proprietors. When this park has its full complement other owner-driven vehicles together with chauffeur-driven cars and engaged taxis shall park "line ahead" facing south on both sides of that portion of Mathew Road which lies parallel with the railway line. All vehicles shall take up passengers facing north and draw off the same way."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 29th January, 1936.

2671.

NOTICE.

THE SEWREE COTTON MILLS LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Sec. 217 of the Indian Companies' Act 1913 that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1936, at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors in Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay for laying before it, the Liquidator's account of the winding up and for giving explanation thereof for the purpose of finally closing the winding up proceedings of the said Company.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1936.

PURSHOTTAM JIVANDAS,
Liquidator.

2672.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KESHAV SITARAM RELE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. KISHORILAL DAMODARDAS, of the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances. All persons therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate in the Nikdawri Oart on the Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 374 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 524, 524 and 524, New Nos. B/2560, A/2560, 1/A2560, Old Survey Nos. 549 549, 549 and New Survey Nos. 1A/7751 and 1A/7750 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/143 of Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by the oart formerly of Bal Dinaji and then of Dr. Jayakar but now partly by the property of Chhaganlal Hiralal and partly by the property of the Trustees of the trust for the benefit of Shavakvasi Jain Community of Bombay, on the West partly by a passage and beyond that by the property of Anandrao Luxman Nair and partly by a common passage, beyond that by the property retained by Balwant H. Mantri, on the North by the Fazendari land of which the said Balwant H. Mantri is the Fazendar and on the South partly by the property formerly of Devidas Bupji but now of Sitabai, widow of Raghoba Nathaji Shinde and partly by the property of Wamanrao Vinayak Ranjit and others and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 990 and 993 (1) and Street Nos. 14A and 16 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Land Lord.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1936.

SUNKERSETT & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2667.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVSHANKER RAMJI LAGAD, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, late residing at No. 40 and 40 A, Oomerkhadi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai PARVATIBAI, widow of Shivshanker Ramji Lagad of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Oomerkhadi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) Bai RAKHMABAI, widow of Ramji Lagad also of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Oomerkhadi Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, th's 14th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 14th day of February, 1936.
Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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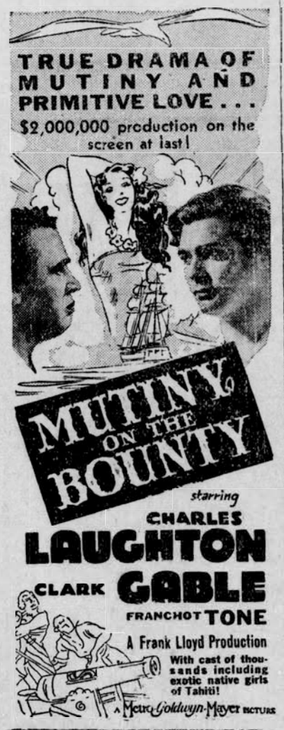
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TRAGIC FATE OF PEON

Sequel To Mission Of Serving Notice On Dead Man

SHILLONG, February 13.

News of how a civil court peon, deputed to serve a notice of the Court in the remotest interior of Khasi Hills, was burnt to death by the superstitious native population under orders of their Chief has just been received here.

It is stated that the peon after passing through dense forests reached his destination at dusk where he met with a number of Khasis practising archery whom he asked about the man he wanted to serve the notice on. The peon, however, did not know that the man he wanted had died in the meantime and when he asked them about him they grew suspicious as to why a stranger was asking them about a dead man. They took the peon to be the ghost of the dead man who had gone to the village to do evil unto them. They then began to sound an alarm to draw the villagers to the spot who immediately arrived there with their Sardar and the chief priest. They held a conference and gave a verdict that the arrival of the peon in the village was an indication of ominous consequences for the villagers the remedy for which was to burn him alive and ease the Gods. The peon helpless as he was among an alien people began to weep bitterly and prayed for mercy which, however, was denied to him by the chief priest. He was then placed inside a pyre of dry wood and they set fire to it and began to dance round it. Next day they went away thinking that their victim was dead. Almost dead the peon who lost his sight due to the scorching heat of the fire began to run for shelter but before he got any shelter he fell down on the ground and succumbed.

On receipt of the news, a British military force has left for the place of occurrence.—United Press.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN KANARA

The President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Karnatak Board, Hubli, writes:

Sjt. V. V. Patil toured for two weeks, in the districts of North Kanara, South Kanara and Coorg, inspecting along with Sjt. B. K. Bhandary, Inspector, H.S.S., Delhi, the work of Harijan institutions, working under the auspices of the Karnatak H.S.S.

Ankola is an important place in N. Kanara. There is a Harijan boarding house, where 10 students are given free boarding and lodging. Nearby there is a missionary school where the Harijan boys are given education of an elementary type. There are 2 Harijan boys, studying at the Edward High School, Ankola, who are given Raghumal Scholarship from our H. S. S., of Rs. 2/- p.m. each. Dr. Nadkarni is a very sympathetic worker for the Harijan cause. Sjt. S. D. Desai, the Secretary of the H. S. S. is also taking great interest in the work.

AT BHATKAL.

There is a Harijan school at Bhatkal, where 22 boys and 8 girls are given education. The teacher is a Harijan and takes considerable pains in the Harijan uplift.

AT ANKOLA.

The Harijans of Ankola live on shoe-making, — their profession. They are greatly indebted and live in small huts, which are often unclean. The high rate of interest, charged for their debts can be put an end to by the organisation of a co-operative society with the help of the Karnatak H.S.S. Dr. Nadkarni is trying his best to organise one society at Ankola.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The decision of the Central Board of the H.S.S. to give only 50 per cent. on actual expenditure on Harijan institutions, has perturbed many workers in the province. It is only 3 years back that the Harijan work began in the country and it is hard to collect locally 50 per cent. of the expenditure. Therefore, sincere workers in the cause of the Harijan work in our province should work more vigorously and collect more money to meet the increasing demands on the expenditure side.

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

"Labour Gazette" Reports Slight Rise In Retail Prices

The following is a summary of the contents of the "Labour Gazette" for January:—

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING.

In January, 1936, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 103, being two points lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained unchanged at 96.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains the annual review of the working class cost of living in Bombay City which shows slight rise in retail prices in 1933.

During 1935, the average annual Bombay working class cost of living index number was about one per cent. higher than in July, 1914, four points higher than the average for 1934 and two points lower than that for 1933. The monthly index number rose with slight fluctuations from 98 in January to 101 in June and July, remained stationary at 103 during the next three months and was 105 in December 1935.

RISE IN PRICES.

As compared with the previous year, cereals advanced by eight points to 67 owing to a rise of nine points each in rice and jowari, and three points each in wheat and bajri. Pulses, on the other hand, recorded a fall of two points due to a decrease in the price of gram. The weighted index number for all food grains stood at 69 as against 62 in the preceding year. Under the "Other food" group, refined sugar raw sugar (gul), mutton, ghee, potatoes and cocoanut oil registered a rise of 3, 12, 4, 2, 9 and 4 points respectively; tea, salt and onions declined by 7, 5 and 43 points respectively while beef and milk showed no change. The annual index number for "other food" articles was 131 in 1935 as against 128 in 1934 and 1935 in 1933. The annual index number for all food articles averaged, 92, being five points higher than in the previous year and two points lower than the average for 1933.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 136 throughout the year under review.

IN SHOLAPUR.

The annual index number for the clothing group was 113, the same as in 1934.

IN AHMEDABAD.

In December 1935, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 71, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles fell by two points to 60.

IN SHOLAPUR.

In December, 1935 the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 70 being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained stationary at 60.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

In December, 1935 the Bombay wholesale prices index number with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 94, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 95, being two points higher than in the preceding month. Among food grains, cereals rose by three points to 82 on account of a rise of three points each in rice and barley and of 7 and 10 points in jowari and bajri respectively. Pulses advanced by three points to 81 due to a rise of 7 points in turdal. The index number for the whole group of food grains advanced by four points to 82. The index number for the sugar group rose by four points to 113 on account of a rise in the prices of both refined sugar and gul. The index number for the "Other food" group declined by five points to 122 due to a fall of 7 points each in turmeric and ghee. The index number for the non-food group was 93 being three points lower than in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PRESIDENCY.

During December 1935 there were two industrial disputes, one in Bombay and the other at Broach. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 573 and the number of working days lost was 4,053.

WORK OF LABOUR OFFICER.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains the report of the Labour Officer to the Government of Bombay for the month of December, 1935.

Sixty-two cases were dealt with by the Labour Officer, of which 25 concerned wrongful discharges, 10 welfare and 9 each re-engagements and claims for wages.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SERVICE.

The third instalment of a series of articles by the Safety First Association of India on "Industrial Safety Service appears in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette."

Unemployment Among The Educated

Different Remedial Schemes Examined

By M. S. SIRDAR

In a series of articles published in these columns some time back, I have discussed the necessity of developing new as well as dead and dying industries in the country with a view to raise the national wealth and individual standard of living. I will now discuss the problem of growing unemployment in the country and try to show how industrialisation is one of the most potent remedies to reduce the acuteness of this problem.

Unemployment may be conveniently classified into the following heads, viz.

1. Unemployment in rural areas.
2. Unemployment in urban areas i.e., among the middle classes.

IN RURAL AREAS

As regards unemployment in rural areas it can be safely asserted that it obtains these in various shapes e.g., the periodical idleness of the average cultivator when he has no agricultural operations to perform; then there is unemployment due to famine resulting from failure of monsoons. The periodical and regularly recurring idleness of the cultivator is a chronic disease in the villages. The one important suggestion to remedy this kind of unemployment is that of providing secondary occupations to the villager by developing all possible industries of the country. Indeed this in itself is a huge task. Financing of industries and providing marketing facilities are most urgently needed for the growth of these. Undoubtedly these small cottage industries will cure the rural unemployment problem to some extent.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

The middle class unemployment is generally confined to the urban areas and among educated and richer class of people. After the world war, the unemployment problem has become acute in almost every country particularly our own. The population of this country is increasing while the economic growth of the country is not increasing proportionately. Naturally, the standard of living is as low as ever. The growth of education is also increasing and the classes which were content formerly without education are now receiving it and are thus competing with those privileged classes who alone had formerly entrance to Government Service and independent professions. This, naturally, causes unemployment among certain castes and classes. Then there are the universities and colleges turning out undergraduates and graduates in greater numbers year after year. Most of them are versed only in the literary and theoretical branches of knowledge. Very few have any technical kind of instruction or training. The present system of education which was originally designed for supplying some educated people for service in Government departments has now long since outlived its utility; nor can the Government absorb thousands and thousands of graduates who come out of the universities every year. Moreover, the avenues for employment for such educated people are extremely few in this country.

It is said that there are altogether about 16,000 occupations excluding the Army, Navy and the Civil Services while in India they are even less than 40, in all (Vide Travancore Unemployment Report para 58). There are several social causes also e.g., joint family system, caste system, early marriages which all, in one way or another, create unemployment. We all know how the head of a Joint family alone works, the other dependents being merely his parasites. A casual glance or the social structure and traditions of European countries in comparison with our own, will readily show how some of our social customs are special causes of unemployment among us. Suffice it to say that this unemployment problem is growing menacingly in the country.

SOME STATISTICS!

Proper statistics of the unemployed in the country are not available. A rough estimate, however, puts it as 40 millions and if we include persons suffering from scarcity of food, clothing etc. It cannot possibly be less than 100 millions. The number of the employed among the literate and educated middle classes are not available. However some important figures relating to our own presidency may be quoted here as they are interesting 49.46 per cent. of the total unemployed persons, are supported by their relatives during the period of unemployment; 8.15 per cent. maintain themselves on previous savings; 7.67 per cent by casual work; 4.91 per cent by income from immovable property and some cases depend upon voluntary charity (Vide Bombay Unemployment Report para 94) This is the state of things in an advanced province like Bombay.

Among the middle-class unemployed in our province 47.68 have not passed the Matriculation examination. 13.60 have passed it or its equivalent examination. 4.59 are undergraduates; 7.02 graduates, 5.78 know typing; 1.73 per cent. know short-hand and the remaining possess some miscellaneous qualification (Bombay Report para 90). The medical and legal professions are over crowded. Among engineers there is less unemployment and among Banking and accountancy experts the unemployment is even lesser. People without any special training have of course, no jobs at all. Nearly 80 per cent. are below the age of 32 and 65 per cent are below the age of 27 (para 85). Thus it will be seen that among younger people, unemployment is more prevalent.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

The extent of unemployment among the matriculates undergraduates and graduates can be guaged by the enormous number of applications which pour in whenever a small clerical post is advertised by some office in a newspaper. At the instance of the Madras Unemployment Committee two test advertisements in that province were given one for a clerk's post in the P. W. D. carrying a pay of Rs. 35/- per month and the other for a clerk's in a Commercial Firm on the same pay. 666 and 787 applications respectively poured in! This is course, is by no means a peculiar phenomenon of the Madras presidency. Such a rush exists in every province in India now-a-days.

A DISTRESSING PICTURE

The unemployment problem has attracted the attention of the Government of India as well as the provincial Legislatures. Investigations in this problem have been carried on by specially appointed Committees in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab and U. P. and in some States like Travancore. Everyone of these Committees has drawn a distressing picture of the situation. They attribute unemployment to various causes, e.g., post-war economic depression, retrenchment, defects in educational system, and social causes such as joint family system etc., and the most important cause is the very poor industrial development of the country. However, this problem has not been satisfactorily handled by the Government so far. For the removal of unemployment, its root causes have to be eradicated. The social causes are naturally slow to be removed but proper education can help to hasten the process. But the most important thing of all is to increase the country's wealth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The several above mentioned committees have suggested many remedies and they may be appropriately mentioned here. The Madras Committee declared that the principal remedy, at any rate so far as Madras was concerned was in the direction of diverting the educated middle classes—especially those who own land—to agriculture. They further proposed the establishment of farm colonies, under which system the Government would be required to give good cultivable land to the educated unemployed. The majority of the Punjab Committee suggested the provision of facilities for higher education only to the markedly able people, even by giving state subsidies in case of poor persons or to those who can pay the full cost themselves. The Bengal Committee remarked that technical training and economic progress should proceed together each being stimulated in turn by the other. Some other remedies also have been put forward such as the migration from one province to the other. The latest the U. P. Unemployment Committee presided over by Sir. Tej Bahadur Sapru also has recommended many remedies such as:

(1) Reforming primary education.

(2) Rescuing secondary education from its present position and making it independent of university education, self-sufficient, and at the same time move varied in its scope.

(3) Encouraging practical research at the university and establishing more points of contact between universities on the science side and industries.

(4) Making professional education more thorough and more efficient and more up-to-date.

(5) Creating and developing new professions such as journalism and librarianship.

(6) Surveying the provinces industrially and economically and developing suitable industries, etc., etc.

(To be continued)

U. S. A. AND 30-HOUR WEEK

American Federation Of Labour Favours Idea

This year's Convention of the American Federation of Labour again expressed itself resolutely in favour of the thirty-hour week (five days of six hours each) without reduction of wages, and of the adoption of the Black-Connery Bill on the thirty-hour week. Mr. William Green, the President, pointed out that this was the only way of bringing into employment again the still existing army of ten to eleven million unemployed, and said that they felt justified in announcing to the world that Labour would never stop until it had secured the six-hour day and the five-day week.

That the reduction of hours of work is no fantastic demand is shown by the statement that out of the 2,035,794 members who are enjoying a forty-hour week or less, 603,909 are working for less than forty per week, chiefly thirty-five or thirty-six, and 13 806 have already won the thirty-hour week by agreement. During the last eighteen months alone, thanks to intensive propaganda and the Codes, the working hours of 770,031 members have been reduced, and seventy-three affiliated Unions now have a working week of forty hours or less.

HOURS OF WORK ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

The following appears in the Bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions:—

At the 1934 International Labour Conference, Comrade J. Mehta, the Indian Workers' Delegate, pointed out that the Indian Government was considerably behindhand in applying the forty-eight hour Convention of 1919 to all the Indian Railways, although a special Act to this effect had been passed in India in 1930. In view of this complaint, the Conference unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that this Act, with maintenance of a weekly rest day, should be put into effect immediately (up till then it had only been applied to four lines). In the January session of the Governing Body this year, the Workers' Group, supported by the Indian Workers' Delegate, again put forward this demand. A special sub-committee was appointed, which reminded the Indian Government of its obligations. The resolution on this subject was adopted and the Indian Government formally undertook to take the necessary action. A beginning has now been made with the fulfilment of these commitments, for a Notification issued by the Government of India directs that the provisions concerning hours of employment and periods of rest of the Indian Railway (Amendment) Act, 1930, shall be brought into force in respect of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway as from the 1st November, 1935. It is satisfactory to record this success for the efforts of the Workers' Group on behalf of the Indian railwaymen.

American Workers And Roosevelt's Experiment

Employers And Capitalists Sabotaged Everything That Was A Gain To Labour

(IFTU). In examining the progress made by the New Deal, we have at all times left mere polemics severely alone and concentrated on an objective view of what actually was being done, because we regarded the Roosevelt experiment as an excellent opportunity of examining without prejudice how far private enterprise could be run in a more or less planned way by democratic methods and under the relatively good conditions provided by a democratic state. In this experiment, the employers in the United States could not refer to Marxist contagion among the workers nor could they plead that objective co-operation was impossible, because any concession made from their side would be used by the workers and their organisations to further their traditional aim of bringing down the capitalists and the capitalist order of society. There was no lack of good will and concessions on the part of the workers; the Trade Unions have constantly declared in no uncertain manner that they did not want to destroy the existing order of society and were prepared for the most loyal co-operation.

CAPITALIST SABOTAGE.

But the employers and capitalists merely sabotaged the work of Roosevelt, their class comrade, right from the outset, so that; for example, as the IFTU Press Reports wrote in 1933 shortly after the NIRA came into force, "taken as a whole, the American capitalists are quite willing to have Roosevelt save them—but they do not want capitalism to be saved if it is question of measures which are to be more than merely temporary."

It is due to this attitude that in February of last year the NIRA and now the Agricultural Adjustments Act have been declared unconstitutional. In the last case the main charge made is that the measures adopted under the AAA began to take on a permanent character. The latest attack against Roosevelt is part of the general campaign of the employers against any parts of the New Deal which look like being more than a temporary subsidising of the industrial employers.

SHARP WORDS.

That this is the real situation is shown by Roosevelt's message to Congress of the 3rd January, of which—comprehensively but nevertheless unfortunately—only the parts dealing with foreign affairs received publication or much attention in Europe.

It has very seldom happened that the bourgeois statesman, with the explicit intention of saving—if necessary against its own will—his own class, has spoken to them so sharply and while they were at the same time striking a decisive blow against him without his knowledge. With an undertone of the bitterest disappointment he spoke of those groups of financiers and industrialists who had the bridle in their hands during the war and are now again striving for domination. In the struggle against these elements, Roosevelt says he wanted to write a new chapter in the history of popular government and to build up a new relationship between the government and the people on the basis of really democratic institutions. In these efforts Roosevelt, as he himself says, has aroused the hate of those whom he described, when he took office, as "unscrupulous money-changers," who had "admitted failure and abdicated—abdicated, yes, in 1933,, but now with the passing of the danger, they forget their damaging admissions, withdraw their abdication and seek the restoration of their selfish power. They offer to lead us back round the same old corner into the same old dreary street. The principle they would instil into the Government if they succeed in seizing power is well shown by the principles which many of them have instilled into their own affairs—autocracy towards labour, towards stockholders, towards consumers. Autocrats in smaller things, they seek autocracy in the bigger things."

STRAIGHT QUESTION.

Roosevelt calls on these elements to come out into the open and propose in Congress the complete repeal of the measures put through by his administration, which they are entitled to do by the Constitution. Then, he says the position will be clarified, but are we to say to the farmer: "The prices of your products are in part restored, now go and hoe your own row? Shall we say to the millions of unemployed, whose livelihood and very bread depends on it: We are going to stop giving you employment, and hand you over to the benevolence of those egoists who say they will perhaps employ you if the government leaves them alone? Are we to say to the workers that their freedom or organisation, their relations to the employers are of no concern to the public interest?"

All those who want to take this way, said Roosevelt, "realise that in thirty-four months we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of the people's government, this power is wholesome, but in the hands of the political puppets of economic autocracy such power would provide shackles for the liberties of the people. Give them their way and they will take the course of every autocracy in the past—power for themselves, enslavement for the public."

While Roosevelt was saying these words, the autocracy which he was thus slating was pulling the wires to produce the latest decision of the Supreme Court, five of whose six decisions have been against the New Deal, the exception being the Order on dealing in gold.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

The burning question is now what will Roosevelt do next. Will he sacrifice to the autocratic powers he condemns the half-measures with which he tried to make the New Deal palatable to his short-sighted class, in spite of the threats expressed in Congress, or will he take advantage of the favourable opportunity, having three million farmers behind him as well as the whole of the workers and large sections of the rest of the population, to do the job properly?"

The "Manchester Guardian" thinks in this connection that "if President Roosevelt wishes to be re-elected—and of course he does—he must rely on the support of three main classes: the "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrats in the South, the small farmers of the West and Middle West and the industrial workers anywhere. He would like to get the backing of the small business men, but will not; nor can he get support from the big manufacturers and financiers, whether he wants it or not. Circumstances make him inevitably the candidate of the Left, but it does not suit him. He believes, as firmly as any New England manufacurer, in private ownership and private enterprise—except, perhaps, in the power industry. But he sees, far more clearly than most of its admirers, that private enterprise can survive only by making concessions unconceived ten years ago—concessions to its customers, to its employees, to all the vast complex of interests represented in the authority of the Government."

Will Roosevelt in the last resort fall between two stools and thus have to bear all the blame for the failure of his experiment, which was described when he came into office, with a certain amount of truth, as the greatest and most interesting experiment in the history of the United States?

"ATTACK ON WORKERS' RIGHT"

"To strike is the only weapon by which workers can fight for redressal of their grievances. Workers rights are being snatched away from them daily by putting shackles in the form of Criminal Law Amendment Acts and Emergency Powers Acts."

"Mr. Modi's amendment to the Wages Payment Bill in the Legislative Assembly is another attempt and a direct attack upon the legitimate rights of the workers to strike for redressal of their grievances. There can be nothing but condemnation to such a scandalous and uncalled for bill."

Thus declared Mr. R. Manjuriah moving a resolution at the public meeting held at Chowpatty under the joint auspices of All-India Press Workers' Federation and Bekar Kamkari Sangh, on Sunday, Mr. D. K. Dhole presiding.

The president in explaining the different items of the bill said as to how the bill is a hindrance even to carry on the legal Trade Union movement.

Messrs. Abhyankar and Parab also spoke supporting the resolution.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF U. S. A.

Possible Effects On World Markets

(IFTU). The six to three decisions of the United States Supreme Court against the Agricultural Adjustments Act is of such far-reaching importance, on account of its possible effects on world market prices, that it is worth while to ascertain exactly what the Act meant. The Act aimed at increasing the prices of agrarian produce, which had shown a decline not merely during the depression but for more than ten years, and it was thus a fundamental measure and not merely temporary, as high finance and the Supreme Court would like to think. This increase in prices could not be avoided in the long run, since the prices of goods, like agricultural implements, which the farmers had to buy, remained stationary or showed an upward trend and still do, so that the income of the farmers had fallen from 16,000 million dollars in 1929, to 11,000 millions in 1929 and as low as 5,000 millions in March, 1933.

At the same time, the exports of agrarian produce sank from 3,500 millions in 1920 to 752 millions in 1932. The method adopted under the A.A.A. was to levy a tax upon the 'first processors" of specified farm products—that is, on the person or company applying the first a manufacturing process to it (which tax could of course be passed on to later processors and eventually to the consumer.) The taxes levied were 30 cents per bushel on wheat, 4.2 cents per pound on cotton, 5 cents per bushel on maize, 2.25 dollars per cwt. on pigs, 30 cents the bushel on rye, between 1.98 and 3.5 cents per pound on tobacco, 1/2 cent per pound on sugar-cane, 1 cent per pound on pea-nuts and rice.

The funds raised by this method were paid out in compensation to those farmers who agreed to limit their production as required by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In addition to the increase in prices, these measures brought in increased annual income for the farmers to the tune of more than 1,000 million dollars (roughly corresponding to the yield from the levies). Since 1932 there has been an increase of about 5,000 million dollars in farmers' income, in addition to which the government has granted the farmers loans amounting to about 2,000 million dollars. The measures adopted have benefited more than three million farming undertakings.

Indian-Grown Cotton For Indian Mills

Figures For November, 1935

The following table shows the quantity of Indian cotton consumed by mills in India during the month of November, 1935, as compared with that of November, 1934:—

(In 1,000 bales of 400 lbs. each).	November		3 months September-November	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Bombay Island	61	60	177	168
Ahmedabad	32	28	95	78
Bombay Presidency	112	106	330	298
Madras Presidency	25	28	75	81
United Provinces	24	27	72	76
Central Provinces & Berar	12	11	33	31
Bengal	9	8	27	25
Punjab and Delhi	7	8	20	21
Rest of British India	3	4	9	10
Total—British India	192	191	556	543
Total—Indian States	36	38	106	109
Grand Total	228	229	672	652

No Vice-Captain Appointed For English Tour

New L. B. B. Rule Will Be Detrimental To Morale Of Team Declares Board Of Cricked Control

NEW DELHI: Feb. 16.

The Cricket Board meeting concluded after a four-hour discussion and after taking a number of important decisions the Board did not appoint a Vice-Captain for the English Tour, but left the choice of appointing Captains for particular matches to the Captain. Mr. S. M. Hadi was appointed Treasurer of the Indian Touring Team.

The training of the team was left to the President who would decide the matter after consultation with the Manager and the Captain without any financial strain on the Board's funds. It was also resolved that any action of the Captain and Manager in controlling matters relating to the tour in England will have the full support of the Board. It was not necessary to appoint an advisory committee in England.

Not in Favour of New L.B.W. Rule.

The feeling at the meeting was that the new l.b.w. rule would be detrimental to the morale of the Indian players, and the Board sent the following cable to the M.C.C. expressing its reluctance and inability to comply with it during the present tour:—

"The Board gave your proposal the fullest consideration at a full meeting to-day, and have most reluctantly come to the decision that during the 1936 tour it would be impossible for India to comply with the wishes of the M.C.C. with regard to the new l.b.w. rule."

Regarding Lord Tennyson's Team's visit to India in 1936-'37 it was felt that such a tour later viz. in 1937-'38 would be more acceptable. The principle of foreign visits was, however, generally approved.

It was decided that the venue of the Board's meetings at big centres like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, during important matches to be left to the discretion of the President.

The Talim Trophy was accepted and appreciation of his work was placed on record.

The appointment of coaches and forming a panel of umpires was deferred to the annual meeting.

Festival Match in Bombay.

With regard to festival match it was decided that this should be played in Bombay between the touring team to England and the Rest of India, and if possible, dates should conveniently be fixed on the eve of the team's departure to England.

Regarding the finishing stages of the championships of India, it was decided that North India, either Lahore or Delhi, should be fixed for the continuous programme between the North and West Zones and the final of the championships.—A.P.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, who has been elected captain of the All-India touring team.

OPEN TENNIS AND BRIDGE TOURNAMENTS

Results Of Matches Played In Thana And Kolaba Districts

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 17.

The following are the results of the Thana and Kolaba Districts open tennis and bridge tournaments, played under the auspices of the Thana Kridabhavan at Thana:—

TENNIS DOUBLES:—

R. D. Potnis and D. K. Deshpande beat V. S. Kharkar and B. G. Deshmukh . 6—1, 6—1.

M. Thanawala and Y. L. Nakhwa beat P. T. Randive and V. R. Gupte. 7—5, 8—6.

G. B. Walavalkar and D. K. Sathe beat R. V. Hegde and M. D. Hegde, 6—0, 6—4.

G. B. Walavalkar and D. K. Sathe beat R. D. Potnis and D. K. Deshpande, 6—4, 6—2.

H. B. Kolhatkar and K. G. Deshpande beat M. R. Anokar and S. S. Temburnikar, 8—6, 5—7, 7—5.

D. D. Potnis and Gangadas beat A. B. Mohile and S. M. Abhyankar, 6—3, 6—3.

Dr. G. A. Shaligram and C. T. Randive beat D. D. Potnis and Gangadas, 6—3, 6—1.

H. V. Joshi and Kothare beat G. G. Sane and W. P. Oka. 6—3, 6—1.

L. V. Bhave and M. V. Hegde beat H. B. Kolhatkar and K. S. Deshpande, 6—1, 6—1.

Y. L. Nakhwa and M. Thanawal beat H. V. Joshi and Kothari, 7—5, 6—2.

G. B. Walavalkar and D. K. Sathe beat L. V. Bhave and M. V. Hegde, 6—2, 6—4.

Dr. G. A. Shaligram and C. T. Randive beat Y. L. Nakhwa and M. Thanawala, 6—0, 6—2.

Dr. G. A. Shaligram and C. T. Randive beat G. B. Walavalkar and D. K. Sathe, in finals by 6—3, 8—6.

TENNIS SINGLES:—

W. P. Oka beat S. M. Abhyankar, 8—10, 6—0, 6—1.

P. T. Randive beat Gangadas, 6—2, 6—1.

D. K. Deshpande beat M. V. Hegde, 6—4, 6—3.

M. Thanawala beat M. V. Hegde, 6—3, 6—2.

G. S. Phadke beat R. V. Hegde, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

R. D. Potnis beat P. T. Randive, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1.

V. S. Kharkar beat V. R. Gupte, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

M. Thanawala beat D. D. Potnis, 7—5, 9—7.

D. K. Deshpande beat W. P. Oka, 6—0, 5—7, 6—0.

D. K. Sathe beat D. K. Deshpande, 6—4, 6—3.

V. S. Kharkar beat G. S. Phadke, 6—4, 6—1.

V. S. Kharkar beat M. R. Anokar, 6—1, 7—5.

Dr. G. A. Shaligram beat D. K. Sathe, 6—4, 6—2.

Y. L. Nakhwa beat V. S. Kharkar, 6—0, 6—2.

G. B. Walavalkar beat R. D. Potnis, 7—5, 6—3.

L. V. Bhave beat Y. L. Nakhwa, 6—2, 7—5.

H. V. Joshi gave a walkover.

Dr. G. A. Shaligram beat M. Thanawala, 6—2, 6—2.

L. V. Bhave beat G. B. Walavalkar 6—2, 7—5.

L. V. Bhave beat Dr. G. A. Shaligram in finals by 6—2, 6—4.

BRIDGE.

B. S. Datar and R. G. Pradhan beat B. D Gangal and M. T. Badle.

Rao Saheb Dr. Tambe and Jan Karim beat Dr. T. Wells and A. V. Chitre.

G. G. Pradhan and B. T. Sule beat M. S. Rangnekar and S. S Pradhan.

Gangadas and V. R. Phatak beat D. K. Kunte and M. S. Patki

G. G. Joglekar and L. V. Phadke beat Dr. G. A. Shaligram and V. R. Gupte.

G. B. Walavalkar and K. T. Chitre beat K. D. Joshi and K. R. Padhye.

D. J. Raje and C. T. Randive beat N. B. Dixit and K N. Kotwal.

M. V. Hegde and D. K. Deshpande beat R. V. Samant and V. R. Patwardhan.

S. N. Samarth and N. A. Wadhavkar beat A. B. Mohile and G. S. Gaitonde.

M. V. Hegde and D. K. Deshpande beat Rao Saheb Dr. Tembe and Jan Karim.

B. S. Datar and R. G. Pradhan beat G. B. Walavalkar and K. T. Chitre.

F. S. Patel and D K. Sathe beat D. T. Gadre and V. S. Kharkar.

D. J. Raje and C. T. Randive beat G. G. Joglekar and L. V. Phadke.

Gangadas and V. R. Phatak beat F. S. Patel and D. K. Sathe.

D. J. Raje and C. T. Randive beat M. V. Hegde and D. K. Deshpande.

B. S. Datar and R. G. Pradhan beat S. N. Samarth and N. A. Vadhavkar.

Khan Saheb Divkar and T. R. Pradhan beat R. D. Potnis and R. M. Chitnis.

B. S. Datar and R. G. Pradhan beat D. J. Raje and C T. Randive.

G. G. Pradhan and B. T. Sule beat Khan Sahib Divkar and T. R. Pradhan.

Gangadas and V. R. Phatak beat G. G. Pradhan and B. T. Sule.

B. S. Datar and R. G. Pradhan beat Gangadas and V. R. Phatak in final.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize distribution ceremony to give away prizes to the champions and runners up was held yesterday evening at Thana Kridabhavan under the presidentship of Dr. A. D'Silva, Civil Surgeon and Mrs. D'Silva gave away silver cups to the champions, Dr G. A. Shaligram and C. T. Randive (Doubles), L. V. Bhave (Singles), B. S. Datar and R. G. Pradhan (Bridge) and the runners-up G. B. Walavalkar and D. K. Sathe (Doubles), Dr. G. A. Shaligram (Singles) and Gangadas and V. R. Phatak (Bridge).

VICTORY FOR ARMED POLICE

Close Fight With G. I. P. In Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament

In the Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament on Monday the Armed Police defeated the G. I. P. Parel after a keen tussle by the odd goal in five.

Within five minutes of start the Police leader Roane put his side in the leading position (1—0). Midway of the initial moiety a short corner was awarded against the Police but nothing materialised. A few minutes later D'Cunah the G. I. P. leader tested the Police custodian Hussain but he brought off a fine save. For the rest of the first period the G. I. P. were on the offensive, their inside right Pearson and D'Cunah doing the bulk of the attacking. The score board read one nil in favour of the police when the interval arrived (1—0).

POLICE LEAD ALL ALONG.

On resumption the inside right of the Police, Hewson put his side further ahead with a beautiful shot which beat the G. I. P. custodian completely (2—0). For a time the G. I. P. did much of the game and in the twelfth minute Pearson reduced the margin (2—1). An exciting game followed and in another three minutes the Police went further ahead through Roane (3—1). Time and again the G. I. P. forwards were intercepted by the Police defence who seemed to be in their top form. A few minutes before the end D'Cunha reduced the margin for his side (3—2). Full time soon arrived with the score board reading 3—2 in favour of the Police. Thomson, Thomas, and Francis distinguished themselves in the G. I. P. defence.

RESULTS.

Armed Police ..... 3 goals.
G. I. P. (Parel) .... 2 goals.

TEAMS.

ARMED POLICE:—Mhd. Hussain; McKenzie, Hayat, Williams, Kader, Govind Shripat. Aziz, Hewson, Roane, Shanker, Abbas.

G. I. P. RLY., PAREL:—Harris; Thomas, Rodrigues, Romer, Thomson, Francis; Creed, Pearson, D'Cunah, Carr, Peters.

UMPIRES:—J. Pinto and Cyriacco Desousa.

TO-DAY'S MATCH AT COOPERAGE AT 5-30 P.M.

Brij Raj Young Men's Club vs. No. 3 (Bombay) Fortress Co., R. L.

NEW CONGRESS PRESIDENT

"Manchester Guardian's" Tribute

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

At the age of 43 Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru again becomes president of the Indian Congress party. His election was not unexpected. Apart from Mr. Gandhi himself—and Mr. Gandhi has retired from formal leadership—no Congress figure has anything approaching Mr. Nehru's personal prestige. That prestige has been sufficient to make him leader in spite of his differences on policy from Congress. For Mr. Nehru is a Socialist, and the majority of Congress members still hold to Mr. Gandhi's faith in the regeneration of India by a mixed prescription of peasant industries, political independence and non-violence as the basis of politics and morals. Mr. Nehru's position as president may therefore be a little difficult. At the party conference next month the main issue will be whether Congress should accept office under the new Constitution. The right-wing Congress men generally are in favour of acceptance. The Socialists are strongly against it; their avowed intention (to quote a recent issue of their journal) being to "bring about an early deadlock and the suspension of the Constitution" wherever they can. Mr. Nehru, oddly enough, though a Socialist, does not yet belong to the Congress Socialist group. But he is in general agreement with its aims and is understood to be as much opposed as it is to Congress accepting office. On the other hand, the Socialists are not expected to form more than a sixth or so of the total delegates to the conference and a majority decision to accept office therefore seems certain. Mr. Nehru can hardly enjoy having to voice a Congress decision on policy with which he strongly disagrees. He can, however, console himself, with the thought that the Socialist "permeation" of Congress as a whole will be advanced by his tenure of the Presidency.

Wheeler and Woolsey in "The Rainmakers" now shown at the Excelsior.

BOMAN BEHRAM'S FLING AT PRESS REPORT

Can Commissioner Challenge Its Accuracy? Asks Parelkar

Civic Debate On Question Of Granting Extension To Nerurkar's Service

On Monday Sir J. B. Boman-Behram challenged the accuracy of the report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Times of India" in which the Municipal Commissioner Mr. I. H. Taunton made a statement regarding Dr. J. S. Nerurkar.

The Municipal Commissioner, however did not bother about contradicting the report.

The question arose over the report of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee regarding a proposal for granting an extension of service to Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer up to 31st March, 1937.

NERURKAR'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

It will be recalled that on 20th August, 1934 the Municipal Corporation re-appointed Dr. Nerurkar for a further period of five years from 2nd February, 1935 subject to his continuing to be fit for further service and to Corporation's sanction to the extension for his service every year.

ORDERS "ULTRA-VIRES."

In his letter dated 16-12-1935 the Commissioner stated that Dr. Nerurkar is fit for further service and recommended that he might be granted extension of service upto 31st March 1937. He, however, added that in view of the statutory provision fixing the tenure of Dr. Nerurkar's office at 5 years the Municipal Service Regulation did not apply to his case. In his opinion therefore, the orders requiring sanction of the Corporation to extension every year were 'ultra vires' of the Municipal Act.

After careful consideration of the question the Committee recommended that Dr. J. S. Nerurkar be granted an extension of service upto 31st March, 1937.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker moved to adopt the report of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee.

WHY THEY PUBLISHED.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar opposed the resolution and read extracts from the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Times of India", dated 21st August, 1934, in which the following report was published:

"Bombay Chronicle":—"The Municipal Commissioner said, in the last ten years retrenchment to the tune of Rs. 10 lacs was effected by the Health Department. Dr. Nerurkar did not wish to work beyond 60 years and he was authorised to state that he intended to take leave of two years from now prior to retirement, that is, he would positively retire in August, 1937."

"Times of India":—"When the proposition to give effect to the Committee's recommendation that the term of office of Dr. Nerurkar be extended by five years was moved, a section of the House strongly opposed it on the ground, among others, that it would be contrary to the service regulations which the Corporation had recently passed and to the practice which the Corporation had consistently followed in recent years in refusing to allow extensions to officers after they had attained the age of 55 years.

"These objections were answered by the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. I. H. Taunton; the Commissioner further stated that he had received an assurance from Dr. Nerurkar that at the end of the first year of the extended term of office he wished to go on two years' leave preparatory to retirement."

"CHALLENGE THE REPORT."

Mr. Parelkar asked the Commissioner to challenge the accuracy of the press report, if not, to ask Dr. Nerurkar to retire according to the assurance given on his behalf by the Commissioner.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram asked the House not to attach importance to the press reports as they were not always correct and to grant the extension to Dr. Nerurkar as asked for.

The resolution was agreed to by a majority.

WHY BAN MARRIAGE?

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi then moved that "this House is of opinion that marriage should not be a bar for any lady to enter or continue in the municipal service.

Mrs. Munshi said a lady doctor was sacked because she got married. Mrs. Munshi said it would be a hardship if married ladies were debarred from the Municipal service.

The Municipal Commissioner assured the House that he did not sack any lady because she was married. On the other hand the Standing Committee had already laid down that marriage should not be a bar for Municipal service and if the Corporation wished to reiterate he had not the least objection. Of course he would object if Mrs. Munshi wished like education, to make married life a qualification for Municipal service (laughter.)

The resolution was carried.

EDUCATION BY RADIO.

The Corporation recorded the letter of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji regarding reorganisation of municipal education in Bombay in which he wanted to impart education by Radio and Talkies.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

STOLEN RING RESTORED TO LAWFUL OWNER

Formed Part Of Property Recovered By Police In Big Theft

BOMBAY, Monday.

A gold ring set with diamonds and rubies stolen from the house of Mr. M. G. Koppiker, Assistant Accountant, Bank of India Ltd., was restored to him to-day at the Esplanade Police Court.

The ring formed part of property worth of Rs. 2,800 which had been stolen on January 31, 1935 from the residence of the complainant. The major portion of the prosperity was recovered and two accused were convicted and sentenced. The gold ring was recovered in November from one Gulamhussain Mohmedally residing at Khar to whom it had been sold by Anthone Fernandes.

The C.I.D. in the course of their inquiries arrested Paul Baen and Anthone Fernandes in this connection. They were charged with being in possession of stolen property and disposing the same.

The Magistrate ordered Paul Baen to be discharged and convicted Anthone Fernandes. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 in default two months' R.I.

Mr. J. De Cunha conducted the prosecution case.

Western India Tennis Championships

DOUBLE CROWNS FOR "JENNY" AND MENZEL

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

In anticipation of tennis unsurpassed in quality and unrivalled in thrills and excitements, a huge crowd wended their way to the Queen's Road Courts on Monday evening. But they had to retire at the end of the day with a heavy heart, as the losing contestants in both the Men's Singles and Doubles put up a show which administered a cold douche to the enthusiasm of the crowd. Ladislav Hecht came here with the reputation of having vanquished his great compatriot, Roderich Menzel twice on Indian soil. Menzel has of course scored many victories against him both at home and abroad. Still it was expected that Hecht would try to his utmost to add one more feather to his cap in Bombay.

HECHT OFF COLOUR.

As it turned out, the little Czech was completely off his game. He made repeated errors in the execution of his strokes. Most of them went either into the net or far wide of the mark. It may be that the strong wind that was blowing in the afternoon robbed him of his steadiness to a certain extent. But his complete collapse was as unaccountable as it was surprising. Only on rare occasions he gave a glimpse of his true colours when he outdrove Menzel's terrific drives with a precision and power that held the spectators spell-bound.

FOOT FAULTS OVERLOOKED AGAIN!

Menzel played in his Wimbledon form. He served, drove and smashed with a vigour and accuracy that sent his opponent out of court I must in fairness to Hecht record here that most of Menzel's services were faulty. Not only did he jump but he actually stepped on the line on many an occasion. Many people expressed surprise that the linesmen did not pull him up for it. However, it was Menzel's day and he carried it as he liked. One game in each set was all that Hecht could muster.

INDIAN PAIR FAIL HOPELESSLY

The Men's Doubles final was equally disappointing. The Indian pair Blake and Henderson Brooks failed to produce the form which dismissed such mighty pairs as Metaxa and Baworowski and Charanjiva and Brooke Edwards, and ultimately earned them the right to fight in the final round. Neither Henderson, Brooks nor Blake could show his true colours. Both in execution of strokes and in Court craft, they made mistakes repeatedly which accounted for their miserable exit. Menzel was the master of the Court and he bombarded his adversaries with his howitzers in a merciless fashion. Hecht assisted him creditably in his sweeping campaign.

MENZEL IN GREAT FORM.

When Blake and Brooks captured the first two games, people thought they were going to live up to their reputation as courageous fighters. But a whirlwind campaign by the Czech pair saw the first up in their favour at the eighth game. In the second set they ran level up to the fourth game, but dropping the seventh, they bagged the set at 6—3. This victory gave Menzel both the Singles and Doubles crowns of Western India.

JENNY'S COMFORTABLE VICTORY.

The Women's Singles final resulted in a comfortable victory for Jenny Boland as was expected. Miss Harvey Johnstone has measured her strength on a number of occasions with India's number one and has always surrendered to the great superiority of the master-player. But in fairness to the Allahabad player, it must be said that she fought more creditably than the score would indicate. She discussed and debated every point with a keenness and ability that was worthy of a finalist, especially her back-hand drives were wonderfully pretty and fluent.

MISS H. JOHNSTONE'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Jenny initiated the game with a lead of 4 love, despite Miss Harvey Johnstone's strenuous efforts to snatch them away. Ultimately she succeeded in picking up the next two games. The double-faulting propensities of Jenny contributed not a little to this. The Indian Ace hooked the next game but she had to yield the eighth game to her opponent. She made no mistake however in capturing the ninth game and the set.

Miss Harvey Johnstone began the second set rather promisingly by taking a lead by two games. But Jenny regained her supremacy and bagged six out of the next seven games and won the title which she gained last year at the expense of Leela Row.

A MARATHON RACE IN WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

The final match in the Women's Doubles ended according to schedule. The Bombay Presidency champions, Mrs. Tew and Miss Hill, extended the former champions of all-India, Mrs. Jenny Boland and Miss Harvey Johnstone, to a remarkable degree, and a little more luck might have placed them on even terms in the register of sets. But the All-India pair out-placed them in the long-distance race of 26 games—just a marathon—by the barest of margins.

BOMBAY PAIR UNLUCKY.

The visiting pair won the first set at the cost of three games only. But in the second commenced a real tug-of-war which lasted till late in the evening. While the Bombay pair played steadily Jenny mixed her play with flashes of brilliance and wild hitting. Miss Harvey Johnstone was the best of the quartette at the net, who earned her partner many a spectacular point. Although the Bombay pair led at the eleventh, their tenth and seventeenth games, they could not wrest the set from their opponents. Ultimately the latter claimed two games in succession, after being within match-point nearly half a dozen times.

LEELA TO FIGHT JENNY AGAIN!

Tennis fans in Bombay will no doubt welcome the exhibition match which has been arranged for to-day between Jenny Boland and Leela Row. They well remember the great battle which was staged last year in which Jenny came out successful, after Leela had secured a comfortable lead in the second set, having won the first. An accidental fall at this stage deprived Leela of a victory which seemed almost within her grasp. It is however felt by many of Jenny's supporters that she is quite capable of defeating Leela even on her home Court. To-day's battle which is in the nature of an All-India cup-tie, will decide once for all who is the master on the hard Court.

RESULTS:

MEN'S SINGLES—FINAL

R. Menzel beat L. Hecht 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.

R. Menzel and L. Hecht beat T. Henderson Brooks and B. T. Blake 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Mrs. J. Boland beat Miss Harvey Johnstone 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.

Mrs. J. Boland and Miss Harvey-Johnstone beat Mrs. J. E. Tew and Miss W. Hill, 6—3, 14—12.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS AT 4-30 P. M.

CENTRE COURT, EXHIBITION MATCH.

Miss L. Row vs. Mrs. J. Boland followed by

FINAL MIXED DOUBLES.

J. E. Tew and Mrs. Tew vs. E.V. Bobb and Mrs. J. Boland.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES ON WEDNESDAY.

In the International matches between Central Europe and India on Wednesday, Sohan Lal and B. T. Blake will represent India in Singles and J. Charanjiva and T. Henderson Brooks in Doubles. Their opponents have not yet been announced.

ROUND WORLD ON PUSH BIKE

Adventurous Singaporean At Vizianagaram

(From Our Correspondent)

VIZIANAGARAM, February 14.

Mr. Ram Nath Biswas, who has been touring round the world on a push bike, arrived here day before yesterday and addressed a gathering of students last evening in the precincts of the local Maharajah's College, giving experiences, pleasant and thrilling, of his tour in most of the countries in Asia and Europe. He stated that starting from Singapore he had covered a distance of 38,000 miles on the whole.

He made an appeal to young men, fond of adventures, for help, so that he may complete his tour in Africa and America.

Mr. Biswas left for Waltair this morning.

LAWN TENNIS INTERNATIONAL MATCH

INDIA
vs.
CENTRAL EUROPE

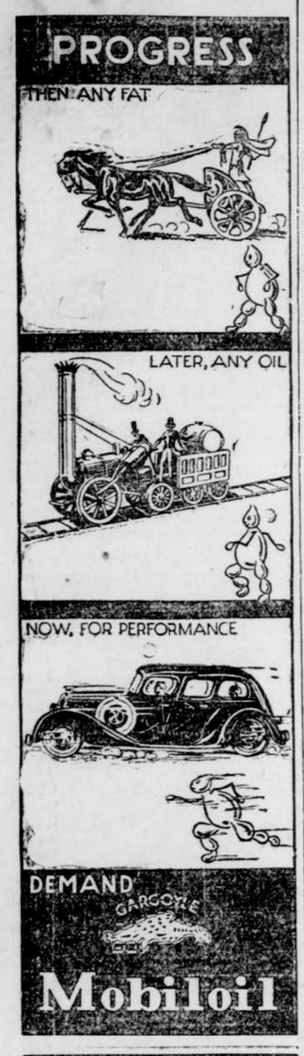
WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1936

On

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS OF the BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

AT 4-00 P. M.

ADMISSION Rs. 1|2|-.



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The Great Mesmerist,

ELLORE

(W. G. Dt.).

Bole Comadree is better with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Little Prospect Of Regaining Lost Traffic

(Continued from Page 14.)

these and similar schemes is to restrict the area of supply and to substitute local produce for commodities brought from a distance. In the case of the Lloyd Barrage, the North Western Railway is, it is estimated, already losing 20 lakhs a year by the substitution of Sind wheat and cotton for Karachi in preference to Punjab wheat and cotton with its longer lead. If, however, Punjab wheat begins to be diverted in larger quantities to the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal, and even, let us hope, to the South of India, Railways might more than regain the traffic in this commodity which they have lost in Sind. These illustrations will show how the growing prosperity of the country itself in various directions might adversely affect railway earnings, but, as I have said above, this phase may only be temporary, and there can be no doubt that, given a material and permanent increase in the prosperity of the country in the agricultural as well as in the industrial fields, Railways may eventually find themselves in a better financial position than they have achieved at any time in the past.

Recovery Far Off

On the question of the striving of different countries after self-sufficiency and the development of internal trade and production, he said, "The general effect of this policy on railway earnings, so far as India is concerned, has been to replace long lead traffic to and from the ports by short lead internal traffic. With increasing prosperity and the further development of industries in the country part of this loss may be made up, but it is apprehended that in the present state of world industry and international commerce, it will take a very considerable period of time for this happy consummation to be achieved."

On the competition of road-motor transport, he said "It is estimated that to-day railways are losing three crores of revenue to the roads per annum. So far, the loss has mainly been on passenger traffic, but signs are not wanting that valuable goods traffic, such as piecegoods, is being lost to the roads. This process must continue unless there is a reconsideration of the present road and motor transport policy.

At present, much of the money available for roads is being spent on the improvement, or reconstruction of roads in competition with railways, and yet there are in the aggregate vast areas in India which have no means of modern transport either by road or by rail. Then apart altogether from road transport river and sea competition has been intensified in the past few years. These interests owing to the trade slump have had to cut down their rates or go out of business. In some cases, it has been possible to retain traffic to the railways, but only by a reduction in rates with consequent loss in earnings."

Labour Legislation.

As regards labour legislation, he pointed out that the application of the Washington and Geneva Conventions to railways had meant an increase of about half a crore of rupees per annum in working expenses. Increase of pay in pre-depression days to lower paid staff had cost a similar amount.

Turning to action taken by railways to improve the position, he explained that during years of adversity railways had overhauled their expenditure, every item coming under their scrutiny. The result had been that working expenses had been reduced by about 6 crores per annum. Attemps had also been made by judicious increases or decreases in rates and fares to increase earnings.

The member observed, "Till world conditions improve and there is a general improve and prices of commodities there is little, if any, prospect of railways regaining the greater part of the traffic they have lost on this account. Though the signs may be faint, there are, I think, signs that the world conditions are improving.

As regards the problem of self-sufficiency, the more outside countries become self-sufficient, the less will India export to them, and unless there is a radical change in general world policy, I am afraid there is little chance of regaining the traffic lost through this cause. As for the self-sufficiency of India herself, as her industries develop, presumably the country will become wealthier, and though we may have lost the larger portion of our long lead traffic, if there is more money to spend, it is bound to have its effect on railway earnings."

Returning to subject of road motor transport, he considered it essential if railways were to regain their lost position or retain the present position, that road transport should, so far as is possible be placed on a fair competitive basis. He said "The main difficulty, however, in the way of a proper and thorough co-ordination between rail and road transport, which is peculiar to this country, is that Railways are the concern of the Central Government, and the development of roads and the control of motor transport, that of the Provincial Governments. I fully appreciate the position of the Provincial Governments, whose policy is naturally influenced by a strong and often vocal public opinion. But there are certain fundamental facts which are sometimes forgotten.

"The finances of the Provinces are ultimately dependent, to a large extent, upon the prosperity of the Central Government, and the prosperity of the country is dependent, to a large extent, upon an efficient and cheap system of railway transport. It must be realised that over 7[illegible] crores of the taxpayer's mone[illegible]ave been invested in railways [illegible]ndia, and in the last resort it [illegible]he Indian taxpayer who must [illegible] the interest charges amounti[illegible]o over 31 crores on this capita[illegible] Nor must it be forgotten that t[illegible] success of the new system of autonomous provinces pre-supposes that Central revenues will have a considerable surplus for distribution among the provinces.

"If Central revenues are faced with the prospect of having to finance an unremunerative system of Railways their capacity to contribute towards the resources of the provinces will be correspondingly reduced.

"It will thus be seen that the financial prosperity of the provinces is intimately bound up with the prosperity of Railways, and it is to be hoped that Provincial Governments will assist the Centre in the adjustments of policy which now appear to be inevitable. We propose to discuss the question further with them in the near future."

With respect to labour legislation, he pointed out that a stage had been reached where a halt might be called, at least for some time more, especially having regard to the present financial position of railways, in the liberalisation of rules relating to the hours and conditions of work and the granting of further privileges to the railway staff

Frauds On Railways

Sir Zafrullah then referred to two factors which occasion considerable leakage in railway revenue for which early remedy was necessary.—

(1) evil of ticketless passenger; and

(2) under-charging of freight either by negligence or fraud of Railway employees through under-weighment and misdeclaration of goods.

As regards the latter the necessity of a more rigorous check has been impressed on Agents. At the same time he made an earnest appeal to the members of the Assembly and, through them, to the general public to co-operate with railways in bringing to notice cases of such negligence or fraud so that a deterrent disciplinary action may be taken where the culpability of a Railway employee can be established. As regards the ticketless passenger, he pointed out that the loss to railway revenues on this account was estimated to be half a crore per annum, and it is possible that it is considerably more. Government have been forced to the conclusion that stricter legislation than what exists at present is necessary, and it is proposed to place before the Legislature proposals for necessary amendment to the Indian Railway Act.

Same Elsewhere

Comparing Indian railways with foreign railways with regard to the percentage yield of net revenue on capital invested, Sir Zafrullah said, "As against the rather gloomy picture of the present position of our railways ..... we have at least the consolation that our position is no worse than the position of other railways throughout the British Empire and throughout the world; in fact, it is considerably better than most other countries."

Sir Zafrullah Khan concluded on a note of restrained hope and optimism, and said: "To sum up, the position, though causing anxiety and requiring ceaseless watchfulness, is not, by any means, desperate. Given a reasonable improvement in world conditions, regulation of motor transport on a fair competitive basis, a check on further concessions and privileges to railway staff, and legislation imposing effective check upon ticketless travel, there is a fair chance that the financial position of railways will gradually improve and that they will, within a reasonable period, achieve a sound financial position."

YEARS OF AGONY WITH BURNING INDIGESTION.

If you had been in agony for years with wind and burning indigestion and then found a remedy which gave you complete and immediate relief, would you not call it a miracle? This is exactly what Mr. L. S. J., of Farmfield Road, Bromley, says about Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. It will do just the same for you whether you suffer from just ordinary indigestion or from such serious disorders as acute gastritis or duodenal ulcer.

Read Mr. L. S. J.'s own words :—

"I have suffered the agonies of Hell for years with wind and burning indigestion. Three months ago, I was told of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and the relief I have obtained is a miracle. May I thank you most heartily for three whole months of comfort and peace."

Get a bottle to-day, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TICKETLESS TRAVELLERS

Law For Bilkers To Be Gingered Up

In the course of his speech on the Railway Budget in the Council of State, Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner for Railways, said:—

We shall shortly be seeking the co-operation of Hon'ble Members in our endeavours to stop the serious loss of revenue due to ticketless travel. The latest figures we have received from the principal Railways estimate the loss from such ticketless travel at about Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. Railways have been pressing for legislation to stop this evil for many years past.

The Government of India, however, decided that before introducing legislation, every practical method of stopping the evil without legislation should be explored. I think we can claim that every practical method has been tried, but the extent of ticketless travel is believed to be to-day greater than ever before, and Government have come to the conclusion that there is no alternative but to take action by making the lot of the transgressor less easy and comfortable than it is at present. We propose to discuss this question with the Central Advisory Council for Railways this week and I trust we shall have both their support and the wholehearted co-operation of this House in enacting during the course of this Session legislation which will enable us to cope sufficiently with the evil.

Possible Recovery In Five Years

Dealing with the chances of improvement Sir Guthrie Russell said:—

Now I come to the most difficult part of my task. I have said that I believe there are chances of Railway earnings, given certain conditions, improving in the reasonably near future. Is it possible to translate this belief into figures? For 1936-37, Hon'ble Members will have noticed that we have not allowed for any large increase of traffic and except that increases in earnings will be obtained mainly through increased rates and, we hope, the stoppage or partial stoppage of ticketless travel.

I think, however, that it would not be too optimistic to say that there is every chance of our earnings within the next five years being in a position to meet all our charges, namely, working expenses, interest charges and full allocation to the Depreciation Fund, though I must confess there appears to be little hope within this period of our resuming our contribution to general revenues. Beyond this period I do not think it is safe to make any forecast, as no one can say definitely what the future holds for us.

Hon'ble Members know that our anticipations of increased traffic for the current year have not been fulfilled, though at the time when we framed our Budget, earnings undoubtedly appeared to be on the upward grade. It is quite possible that for next year we have been too conservative in our estimates, and that when the Budget for 1937-38 is presented we shall have to confess to the House that again our estimates have been falsified, but let us hope it will be in the reverse direction.

The picture I have presented may not appear to be very pleasing, but if Hon'ble Members will compare the net return on capital of Indian Railways with that of Railways in other parts of the world I think they will find that Indian Railways do not show up too badly. Again, the index of efficient working is the operating ratio. Here again, very few Railways throughout the world can claim to have as low an operating ratio as Indian Railways.

Increase In Rates

Introducing the Railway budget in the Council of State, Sir Guthrie Russell said:—

Railways are at present considering certain alterations in rates, which are expected to bring in about Rs. 1 crore of additional revenue. To the extent of Rs. 34 lakhs this is being obtained from an increase in terminal charges, which it has been found are, on certain Railways, lower than the terminal costs involved. A slight increase of 1/4 pie per mile in third class fares on the Burma Railways, excluding the suburban areas, and on the North Western Railway for distances between 51 and 300 miles is expected to yield about Rs. 18 lakhs. The other improvements we hope for are due to a slight enhancement of rates on various Railways in respect of goods rates on certain commodities.

LA CONCORDE

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FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT and WAR RISK Covering at SPECIAL RATES

Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

COUNCIL ADJOURNS IN MEMORY OF LATE KING

Cont. from Page 14.)

Majesty's sincerity for the welfare of his subjects had won him their love, esteem and confidence.

Sir Jonn Abercrombie on behalf of the non-official European and Anglo-Indian members paid a tribute to the memory of His late Majesty and wished to join in the expression of heart-felt sympathy which the House offered to Her Majesty Queen Mary and all members of the Royal family and he expressed on behalf of the group, humble and devoted loyalty to His Majesty King Edward VIII.

LOVED AND LIVED FOR COUNTRY.

Sir John concluded, "A reign of great deeds, great sufferings, great perils and great splendour is ended and the name of King George V is added to the illustrious list of those who had loved, and lived for, their country."

Before putting the Motion to the House, I wish to associate the Chair with it whole-heartedly. Few Monarchs, within living memory, have won so completely the devotion of their people as his late Majesty King George V. Briefly put, during his reign, King George, in his relation to his subjects throughout the Empire, proved to be all what a King should be. In a body like ours, it may be emphasized that the genuine interest the Emperor always evinced in the endeavours of India for its proper place in the Empire evoked our highest admiration and assured us of His Majesty's goodwill towards the constitutional progress of our country. Even earlier, as Prince of Wales, he nobly declared Sympathy as the key-note of Indian administration; and as King George V, his Message to us was Hope. The whole Empire and India in particular bemoan the loss of such a great Sovereign, and it is only befitting that this House should offer its humble tribute to the memory of his late Majesty.

While sympathising with Her Majesty Queen Mary and the Royal Family in their bereavement, we wish a long and a successful rule to his illustrious son, and hope with confidence that King Edward VIII, now with loftier duties and as Trustees of the Empire, will mark his reign by maintaining, like his Royal father, both as Friend and Ruler, his interest in the welfare of the people of this country.

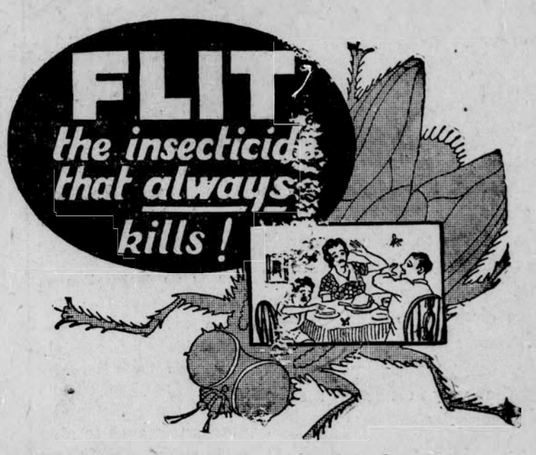
The house adjourned after passing the condolence resolution, as a mark of respect to the memory of His late Majesty.

EUROPE

(continued from page 8)

proved that moral barriers are no obstacle. Her naval forces being still far from numerous her former colonies in Africa and the Pacific are too far away to be adequately protected. The first step will therefore be to push German "civilisation" eastward. But Russia is not Abyssinia.

The recent success of Geneva in the Danzig question (which was properly a case against Hitlerism as a whole) has proved that Geneva can still make itself obeyed. Mr. Eden as special rapporteur on the Danzig question took a strong line, which proved very successful. Without strength little can be achieved even at Geneva, the temple of justice, if the adversary is strong. Massed strength will keep the peace against any aggressor, and there is no doubt that the London discussions have been directed into these channels.



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Don't risk your health with weak insecticides

Every time you try to kill flies with an inferior insecticide, you are actually inviting grave illness into your home. For these worthless insecticides can not kill flies. Instead, they let flies scatter the germs of disease over the very food you eat. For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.

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MUSLIM ADDRESS TO VICEROY

A meeting of the Muslim Committee was held on Friday, last a 5-30. p.m. at the office of the Muslim Committee, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, presiding.

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha mover a Resolution of Condolence to be sent to the King Edward VIII and Mother Qeen Mary through the Viceroy, which was passed allstanding.

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha moved that a Farewell Adress should be presented to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on his departure from India, and an address of Welcome should be presented to Lord Linlithkow the Viceroy Designate and Governor-General of India on his arrival, which was duly seconded and passed.

A committee of the following persons was appointed to prepare the addresses and to make the necessary arrangements: Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Mr. Mahomedali Chaiwala, Solicitor., Mr. Mitha Rashid Ali Baig, B.A.LL.B, Advocate Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha, M.L.C., J.P.

LEADING KHAN OF FRONTIER DIES

PESHAWAR, Feb. 17.

The death has occurred of Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffoorkhan of Zaida, first President of the Frontier Legislative Council and retired Sessions Juge.

A leading Khan of the Frontier Province, he served on the Frontier Regulations Committee and the Dera Riots Committee. He was aged seventy.—A. P.

Take SANATOGEN—then you will not feel so tired

What Sanatogen has done for thousands of others it will do for you. Your listlessness, your lack of energy to perform your daily task, or even to enjoy your leisure hours, is caused by under-feeding of the nerve and brain cells. Sanatogen will feed these nerve-cells by putting into your body the very elements that create energy.

Thus, in a natural way, strength will replace weakness and you will no longer feel fagged out and irritated. Nerve troubles will disappear, and in a short time, you will feel and look a healthier, happier being.

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The True Tonic Food

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DRESS does make the **MAN**

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THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Unus Ebrahim who was seen entering a cabin on the S. S. "Steel Age" berthed at No 12 shed Alexandra Dock on Saturday at about 2 a. m. was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, to-day.

The police in applying for the accused's remand in custody stated that in the early hours of Saturday the 2nd Mate saw the accused entering a cabin on board the ship. He was stopped and questioned, but could not give any explanation as to his presence on board.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded in custody till February 22.

Noorshah Chandbadshah, a Pathan, was arrested early this morning by the Nagpada Police in connection with the alleged house-breaking and abetment.

It transpires that at about 4-30 a.m. this morning, the complainant who resides on the first floor of Esmail Buildings, 2nd Peerkhan Street, while asleep heard some noise in his room. He got up and was amazed to see a man trying to open the drawers of his table.

The complainant raised an alarm, upon which the accused rushed to the window and got down by means of a ladder which he had placed on the window sill.

Seeing that the accused was about to escape, the complainant followed him downstairs and noted that the Chandbadshah along with another Pathan was conversing with the man who was escaping, and urging him to make a getaway.

In the meantime a crowd had collected and Chandbadshah who remained there was arrested.

The accused was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody till the 2nd of March, pending further inquiries into the matter.

A sign board painter, who was "fed up with life", is alleged to have drunk a quantity of kerosene oil in the presence of his wife and two workmen, when the latter asked for the payment of their wages on Saturday night at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaum.

He collapsed, but when revived, he asked for a Primus stove to be lighted. Apprehending that he would set fire to himself, this was refused and the Police removed him to the hospital.

Jagannath Vishnoo Thatte, the painter was bailed out for a fortnight by the Girgaum Court today, on a charge of attempted suicide.

Mohamed Salim Mia Siafuddin, was arrested on Saturday by the Dongri Police, charged with the alleged posing as a C. I. D. Police Officer.

The facts of the case are that the accused followed one Budanuddin Ahmed from the Victoria Gardens to Bhendi Bazar Road, and then stopped him and told him that he suspected him of being a person wanted by the Police.

The complainant denied the allegations, and the accused told him to accompany him to the Police Station. On arrival at the police station, the tables were turned on the accused and he was taken into custody.

He was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 27th inst.

A verdict of "death from Pneumonia, following an accidental fall" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day on the body of Sheikh Ahmed Mohd. Sajj, a Muslim aged 55 residing at a milk shop at Kasai Mohalla, who on the 12th of January was stated to have accidentally slipped and fallen while ascending a staircase.

It was stated in evidence by Mohomed Issakh a sea faring man that he knew the deceased who was employed at a milk shop belonging to Haji Mussaid, at Kasai Mohalla. On the day of the accident at about 4 a.m. the deceased was ascending a staircase, to wake his employer who lived on the 2nd floor, when his foot slipped and he came rolling down the staircase.

He was removed to hospital where he expired on Saturday last. The deceased has a wife and four children at his native village in Janjira State.

Abdul Rawoof was arrested yesterday at the Byculla Police Station where he went and voluntarily gave himself up, having heard that he was wanted by the police in a case of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,055.

It was stated that the accused was in the employ of the complainant Mr. Abdul Hussain Gulamali, as rent collector, and it is alleged that the accused collected rents amounting to Rs. 1,055/6 from different tenants and absconded.

Rawoof was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, who ordered that he be remanded into police custody till the 24th instant, to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

The case against the persons arrested in the National Club was postponed to February 24 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

The Inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on Nawroji Dadabhai Bengali, residing at Fern Mansion Bandra, who on Monday last was stated to have sustained severe injuries in a fall. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired subsequently.

It was stated in evidence by Mr. K. N. Paghdiwala grandson of the deceased, that on the 10th of January at 9 a. m. he received information of the fatality.

Hearing was adjourned for further evidence till the 19th inst.

NEW ORISSA PROVINCE

Preparations For Inauguration

CUTTACK, Feb. 15.

Preparations for the inauguration of the new province of Orissa on April 1, are being made in right earnest. Besides Rs. 40 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India, the Standing Finance Committee has sanctioned Rs. 31 lakhs more for repairing the old buildings and for construction of sub-divisional headquarters. Meanwhile Rao Bahadur Gopal Kirstnaya, Central Engineer, went on a tour in the newly added areas and has estimated Rs. 40,000 for the construction of the sub-divisional headquarters of Nauapara of Khariar, and Rs. 50,000 for the expenses of Koraput, the sub-divisional headquarters of Jaypur.

Mr. E. S. Hornele, I.C.S., Commissioner of Orissa has left for Patna on an urgent call from the Reforms Secretary. The Wheeler Committee report has been published and is already in the hands of the local Government for opinion. It is understood that apart from making arrangements in connection with the new province, Mr. Hornele will also hold discussion on the report.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO PHILANTHROPIST

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb 15

Narayan Vithal Sayana, a philanthropist, is building a Civil Hospital at Thana, cost of which is estimated to over a lac of rupees, in accordance with the desires of his deceased father.

The Thana Municipality in appreciation of his philanthropy is considering of presenting a civic address to Mr. Sayana. A resolution to the effect that Rs. 100 be sanctioned for the same from the General Savings Funds of the Municipality was moved by Mr. D. M. Damle, vice-president, Thana Municipality, at the Special General Meeting held on the evening of Wednesday last.

Before any decision was arrived at, the meeting was adjourned.

KAIVALYADHAMA OPENING CEREMONY

We are requested to publish the following from Sjt. Kaivalyanand:—

"The consent of H. H. the Maharaja Ranasaheb of Porbandar was received by the Opening Ceremony Committee on the afternoon of 6th instant. Before night on the 8th instant some 2,000 invitations were got ready, and on the 9th morning, nearly 1,000 were posted, when the Committee got a wire from the Maharaja Ranasaheb regretting his inability to come to Bombay, because of unavoidable circumstances. The Committee at once decided to postpone the ceremony and withheld the remaining one thousand invitations.

Unfortunately, a large number of invitations thus withheld were intended for a portion of the persons that had either been vitally connected with the Kaivalyadhama or occupied prominent positions in public life. We apologise to these persons through this letter, and hope that this statement will satisfactorily explain to them that the non-issue of invitations in their cases, was due to the unexpected postponement of the ceremony and not to any indifference on the part of the Ceremony Committee."

CYCLIST KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

RAJKOT, Feb 17

A serious motor accident occurred on Dharmendra Road, resulting in fatal injuries to a young Rajput cyclist aged ten.—A. P.

A New Delhi message says the death has taken place of Lieutenant L. A. Parker, Third Battalion, Sixth Rajputana Rifles. He sustained fractured cervical spine as a result of motor car accident and died at the British Military Hospital, Mhow, on the night of February 11.

EXCISE DEPT.'S CLEVER MOVE

Deadlock Ends At Liquor Shops Auction

BOMBAY, Monday.

A deadlock in the auction-sale of the Suburban hemp-drug shops at the C.J. Hall was averted, this morning by a clever move on the part of the Excise Department.

At first several licensees were reluctant to bid on the Government price. They were diffident, it is learnt, of the expected supply of "charas" mostly from the Punjab and the sale proceeds were expected to be too low to meet the license fees.

The Collector, Mr. H.T. Sorley, who presided, then offered attractive prices, which resulted in hectic competition, the old bidders stepping into the field again supplanting last year's licensees who were considered to be "outsiders."

In the end only two shops remained undisposed of, but the Government fetched a sum of Rs. 1,58,250 as against Rs. 1,39,376 with an excess of Rs. 18,874 for 34 shops.

Several of the shops withdrawn at first were disposed of later. A shop at Khoja Street, which the old licensee was not willing to buy at about Rs. 4,000 was ultimately knocked down to Rs. 6,500 due to keen competition between the old licensees and the new-comers in the field.

Earlier 31 "on" foreign liquor shops fetched Rs. 97,200 as against Rs. 80,849 previously. Auction in the case of these shops was dull. Mostly Parsis were the bidders.

A KISS WHICH COST Rs. 100

Poona Convert's Appeal Against Fine Rejected By High Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

A kiss thrown at a Parsi girl has cost a Poona Parsi recently converted to Christianity Rs. 100 by way of fine.

The accused, Minocheher P. Vakil, applied to the High Court today for admission of his appeal against the order of the City Magistrate of Poona.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, after hearing the accused's counsel Mr. Carden Noad, rejected the application.

The accused, while driving on a cycle, saw the girl passing on the road and threw her a kiss. For this he was prosecuted on the charge of outraging her modesty before the City Magistrate who convicted him and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 100, in default three months' imprisonment.

In the High Court, it was stated on behalf of the accused that this was a false case.

The Parsis of Poona, it was explained, were prejudiced against the accused as he was converted to Christianity. On one occasion the Parsi girl pelted him with a stone, for which he had filed a complaint against her. As a result of the enmity arising from this case, the girl had brought this false case against him.

The accused further stated that both the cases came up before the Magistrate who suggested that the parties should come to a settlement. Accordingly, the accused withdrew his complaint presuming that the girl would also withdraw her case against him. At the next hearing he was surprised to find that the magistrate delivered judgment in both the cases, convicting him and acquitting the girl.

Their Lordships refused to believe the accused's defence and rejected the application.

EXAMS. FOR 1936 By I. M. CHAMBER

The Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have made the following arrangements in respect of the Diploma and Certificate (both Senior and Junior) examinations to be held under their auspices in 1936.

Examinations Centres:—

Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Karachi, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Calicut, Calcutta, Lahore, Delhi, Narsapur, Rajahmundry, Guntur and Trichinopoly.

If there are not sufficient number of candidates forthcoming in any of the above centres, the Board reserve to themselves the right to cancel such centres and refund the amount of fees of candidates who have applied to be examined at those centres. The Board will also consider the question of opening additional centres, provided sufficient number of candidates desire to be examined at those centres.

Applications from candidates must be received on or before 16th March 1936.

Examinations will commence from 7th May 1936. Fees payable are:—Rs. 15 for Diploma examination for each group and Rs. 5 per subject for Certificate Examinations.

Rs 700/- in prizes!

for

KNITTING Competition

2, 1st Prizes of Rs 100 each
2, 2nd Prizes of Rs 75 each
2, 3rd Prizes of Rs 50 each
2, 4th Prizes of Rs 25 each
20 Prizes of Rs 10 each

Closing date April 30th,

NO ENTRANCE FEE — JUST KNIT ANY GARMENT YOU LIKE USING ONLY

"Dharospun" REGISTERED

KNITTING YARNS

RULES.

1. Entries will be judged for style, colour scheme and quality of knitting.
2. Any knitted or crochetted garment or article can be submitted provided it is competitor's own work and made of Dhariwal Knitting Wool.
3. A piece of tape should be sewn securely to each item submitted. On this tape should be written in block letters the sender's name and address.
4. All articles will be returned to the senders after the competition. Although all possible care will be taken, no responsibility can be accepted for items lost, mislaid or damaged before or after delivery.
5. Wrappers and/or cartons from the Wools used must be sent to us with your entries.
6. Several garments may be sent under one cover but each article must have the name attached. One entry coupon will be sufficient.
7. The decision of the management will be final in all matters relating to the contest. No correspondence will be entered into, and no interviews given.

Send this COUPON with your Entry

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
GARMENT.....
FOR SAMPLES & PARTICULARS WRITE TO DEPT. N9

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The DHARIWAL Co.
ESTD. 1880
WOOLLEN MILLS
DHARIWAL — PUNJAB

MAGISTRATE ACQUITS ACCUSED IN GAMING CASE

Allegations Against Police

BOMBAY, Monday.

"It is section 11 of Act IV of 1887 that is responsible for many a false raid that is carried out in respectable shops and that big Police officers are put on a wrong track by 'Khabaris' with a view to gain their own ends."

Thus pleaded Bhikalal Govindram, partner in Hindu Restaurant, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, when charged with 10 others for conducting a common gaming house for sutta khelwallas.

The accused made grave allegation against the informant, bogus punter, and a Police Constable who had conspired together he alleged to plant sutta slips in the shop.

"I am calling as a witness" said Counsel "Tulsidas Bhibj who had sworn before the learned Presidency Magistrate an affidavit to prove that Parsia (the informant) got those slips fabricated. These slips were planted in my shop by Police Constable 2219-A as set out in an affidavit sworn by me before the learned Presidency Magistrate and Registrar Presidency Magistrate's Court which I attach herewith."

This was the statement made in defence by the accused pleading not guilty to the charge.

Story Of Raid

In this case Sub-Inspector Joglekar, Lamington Road Police, acting on certain information raided a Hindu tea shop in Saksaria Building, under a Gaming Warrant and arrested Bhikalal Govindram, his assistant Manekial Mancharam and nine others who were customers in the shop at the time.

During the trial Mr. Ardeshir Birdie, defending the owner of the shop, subjected the police officer to a severe cross-examination.

He stated that one Parsia or Parsuram Shivram was the informant and that this man had been extorting monies from his client: The slips found in the premises were fabricated and planted by a police constable.

Writer Of Slips

A feature of the case was the fact of the defence being able to call into the witness box Tulsidas Bhimji who it was stated wrote out the sutta slips at the request of the informant Parsia

The Magistrate in the course of his order observed that the evidence for the prosecution failed to impress the Court. The case rested on the slips that were found in the shop and it had not been proved that these slips were in the handwriting of the accused.

The accused were therefore found not guilty of the charge and acquitted.

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie Mr. Kotasthane and Mr. Babrekar defended the accused.

SMALL-POX SPREADS IN RAJKOT

Weekly Figures Show Big Rise In Mortality

RAJKOT, Feb 17

Smallpox figures this week show 50 per cent rise. According to the Agency Gazette there were 736 attacks and 157 deaths; in Rajkot 168 attacks and 56 deaths; in Jamnagar attacks 377 and deaths 71; in Junagadh 123 attacks and 3 deaths; in Porbandar 9 attacks and 16 deaths.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 11, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 24, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 15, 1305
Hightide: 6-51; 21-31
Lowtide: 2-31; 13-57
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.

Western India Football Association Ltd., annual general meeting, Cooperage, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 21.

Maha Shivratri: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Bombay Races, big meeting, fourth day.

SATURDAY, February 22

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. D. D. Nanavati and family convey their sincere thanks to the numerous friends and admirers of the late Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S. for their kind messages of sympathy and condolence and pray that they may be excused for not answering them all individually.

"A CRIPPLE'S APPEAL FOR HELP"

In the issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the 12th instant, under the caption 'A Cripple's Appeal For Help' the name of the Doctor who partially cured him at Wardha is given as G. R. Pingley, while at ought to have been given as Dr. G. N. Pingley.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD PRIZE DEBATE

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood a Prize Debate open to all Kanarites, will be held in the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Feb. 23, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). The resolution to be debated will be that "The Dowry system is injurious to the social and economic progress of the community."

Competitors can speak either in English, Hindi, Konkani, Kannada, Tulu or Marathi. Four prizes will be awarded, of which one will be reserved for ladies.

Intending competitors are to send their names to the Secretary, Kanara Brotherhood, Dadarkar's Building, 392 B. Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum before the 20th February, 1936.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION PAREL, (SOUTH)

The fifth Sanitary Round is arranged on (Wednesday) February 19, at 8-6 a.m. (S.T.) The party will meet at Laxmi Cinema and will go over Currey Road Bridge Chawls.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Dr. S. C. Roy, M.Sc., D.Sc (Lond.), Meteorologist, Colaba Observatory, will deliver a lecture on "The Distribution of Earthquakes over the globe" at the Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay, on (Wednesday), February 19, at 6 p.m. (I.S.T.) Mr. V. D. Ghate, President of the Association will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Crime and Punishment." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Honeymoon for 3". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Rainmakers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Devdas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Frisco Kid." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Thanks A Million", time as usual

HINDUSTANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

On account of want of time all the well-known artistes who have come down from the different parts of India could not be accommodated in the five concerts arranged previously. One more concert has therefore been fixed for 8-30 to-day (Tuesday).

The concluding address of H. H. The Maharana Sahib of Dharampur will also take place to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"JAPANESE JUJITSU"

Mr. S. Takagaki, an exponent of "Japanese Jujitsu" (the famous self defence are of Japan), is at present staying in Bombay and will demonstrate his feats (tactics) in Jujitsu, on (Wednesday) February 19, from 5 p.m (S.T.) at the Japanese Gymkhana grounds, opposite Cooperage.

HINDUSTHANI SANGIT CONFERENCE

The speech attributed to Mr. B. S. Sukhtankar in our report of the opening sessions of the Hindusthani Music Conference, was the speech of Srimati Lilavati Munshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Ranchi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on (Thursday) the 20th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Sakito on February 14, and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 10 via usual ports

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 16th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on (Thursday) the 20th instant.

The S.S. "Ranchi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

Education Week

The Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee writes:

An Education Week is being celebrated under the auspices of the Schools Committee in the Hall of the Gilder Tank Building near Grant Road Station. The subject selected for the purpose is the teaching of Arithmetic and the day fixed for the Urdu Schools falls on Tuesday, February 18 at 2-21 p.m. (B.T.) i.e. 3 p.m. (S.T.) when Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohyuddin Shaikh Vazir, Deputy Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban Districts will preside. The programme among other things will include an exhibition of charts, models, etc. relating to the subject chosen. The Exhibition will be open to the visitors from 12 noon to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SAWAI GANDHARVA "CONCERT"

A musical concert by "Rambhau Kundgolkar alias Sawai Gandharva" will be held on (Thursday) the 20th instant at 10 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle, Bombay. Members are cordially requested to attend with the guests in time.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, opened a Hindi school at Tardeo on Monday. Mr. Nariman is seen addressing the gathering.

Through Common Language To National Unity

MR. NARIMAN OPENS HINDI SCHOOL AT TARDEO

A Hindi school was opened at Tardeo called the Tardeo Hindi School by the efforts of some enthusiasts for Hindi language, by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, on Monday morning

Mr. Nariman made a brief speech impressing upon the audience the necessity of spreading literacy in the City and particularly the knowledge of the national language, Hindi. He said that although the Hindi speaking population in the City was over two lacs, still he was ashamed to say that neither the Government nor the Municipality had fulfilled its obligations and made any suitable provisions for training in Hindi. The national language was one of the main factors for national unity and he hoped that what was not undertaken by either the Government or the Municipality, would be achieved by private efforts; and he appealed to the citizens to co-operate in this laudable effort. He suggested the formation of small citizens' committees in various wards and appealed to the rich merchants to render even small assistance to run Hindi classes in each locality and he hoped that there would be many such classes opened shortly.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey made a brief suitable speech criticising the attitude of the Corporation in not doing its duty by providing sufficient Hindi schools and appealing to the Hindi speaking population to form a strong and united organization to put forward their demand so as to make it imperative on this body to take the necessary steps.

Mr. Nariman then formally opened the lock and declared the school open. There were several members of the Hindi speaking population present including some ladies. After a formal vote of thanks, the meeting dispersed.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY PROGRAMME

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. (If available). 2-30 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema 6-30 p.m. Light Music. Bai Sonibai Mulgaokar. 7-15 p.m. Commercial News. 7-30 p.m. A Musical Interlude 7-35 p.m. "Did you Know"? By A. Silas. 7-50 p.m. The "Viceroy of India" Dance Band. 8-20 p.m. "Letter by Air Mail". 8-30 p.m. The "Viceroy of India" Dance Band—(contd.) 9-05 p.m. News in English. 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music.. Bai Shamshadbai of Delhi. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Theatre Royal Orchestra; conductor, Sheridan Gordon. Relayed from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. 8-5 p.m. Talk: "Imperial Affairs." H. V. Hodson. 8-20 p.m. The Norris Stanley Sextet. 9-5 p.m. "Dragons and All That." 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10-00 p.m. News 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

12-36 p.m. Time Signal A Studio Programme arranged by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. ("H. M. V." Recording). Dresden State Opera Orchestra. "Egmont Overture". Nelson Eddy. "When I Grow Too Old to Dream" "Auf Wiedersehn." Barnabas Geezy Orchestra. "The Sun of Italy Welcomes Me". —Tango. "Magic of a Summer Night". —Slow Waltz. Sydney Gustard (Organ). "Funeral March of a Marionette." "Nola". The London Palladium Orchestra. "The Golden Valse" Al Bowlly. "Roll Along Prairie Moon." "Red Sails in the Sunset" Balalika Orchestra. "Longing for the Homeland."—March. "In Manchuria." New Mayfair Orchestra. "The Big Broadcast of 1936." 1-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded). 2-06 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma—"The King of Planets" 2-36 p.m. Selection from Gramophone Records. 3-06 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.

5-36 p.m. Time Signal Talk by Mejdid 6-36 p.m. Music Training for beginners by P. K. Mullick. 7-06 p.m. Classical Programme. Gopal Chandra Mukherjee—Dhrupad. 7-21 p.m. Manju Shahib—Kheyal. 7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English. 8-06 p.m. Classical Programme.—(contd.) SB Bhishma Dev Chatterjee—Kheyal. 8-18 p.m. Sachin Das—Kheyal. 8-30 p.m. Bhishma Dev Chatterjee—Thungri. 8-40 p.m. Sachin Das—Thungri. 8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin, Market SB Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali). 9-06 p.m. Orchestral Selections (Recorded) from the SB Studio. 9-21 p.m. "The Ogboddy's Outing." 9-51 p.m. Dismal Desmond—The Little Ray of Sunshine in SB Humorous Songs. 10-06 p.m. Weather Report, 2nd News Bulletin, Market SB Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English). 10-21 p.m. Dismal Desmond (continues). SB Dance Music. (Recorded) from the Studio. 10-36 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS IN BOMBAY

Ramakrishna Centenary Celebration

In connection with Ramakrishna Centenary Celebrations, leading citizens of Bombay are organising a Parliament of Religions in March. An influential Committee has been formed with Mr. M. R. Jayakar as the Chairman and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. K. Natarajan and Swami Vishwanand as Vice-Presidents, and Sir Hormusji Adenwalla, Sir Jehangirshaw Coyajee, Dr. M. Venkatrao, F. J. Ginwalla, S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Rajabali Patel and J. K. Mehta as Members of the Committee

His Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda is expected to preside.

MILL OPERATIVE DROWNED IN TANK

A verdict of "death from asphyxiation due to drowning either suicidal or accidental," was recorded by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held to-day on the body of Laxman Anaji Sawant, whose dead body was found floating yesterday in the water of a tank alongside of Phoenix Mill at Tulsi Pipe Road.

Daji Chandoji, a witness in the case, stated that he knew the deceased who was a mill operative in the Reeling Department of the Phoenix Mill.

Witness stated further that the deceased was very considerably involved in debts and a few days ago, had received a telegram from his father to come to Kalsuli.

Delhi Programme

1-0 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar, 1-10 p.m. Sajjad Sarwar Niazi. Gits. 1-30 p.m. "Name Farishte" A talk in Hindustani by Mr. Nazir. 1-45 p.m. Sajjad Sarwar Niazi. Ghazals. 2-00 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bilawal. 2-15 p.m. Haidar Husain. Ghazals. 2-30 p.m. Close down

6-0 p.m. Time Signal I.B.S. Orchestra. Gat Mand. 6-15 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Alap Nat Kalyan. Khayal Nat Kalyan. 6-35 p.m. Hamir Kalyan Sarangi. 6-45 p.m. Mushtar of Meerut. Thumari. 7-0 p.m. Karrar and Sardar. Xylophone and Violin: 7-10 p.m. Wazir Khan. Thumri Pilo. 7-25 p.m. Mushtar of Meerut. Dadra. 7-35 p.m. Wazir Khan. Tarana Kidara. 7-50 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar. Kamod. 8-0 p.m. Good sight without Glasses. By a Doctor (In Hindustani) 8-15 p.m. Mushtar Ghazal. 8-25 p.m. Wazir Khan. Ghazal 8-35 p.m. Mushter of Meerut. Thumri. 8-45 p.m. Wazir Khan. Tarana Darbari and Thumris. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal News in English. 9-45 p.m. Peace and the Modern Writer. 10-0 p.m. News Records. (Introduced Mr. L.C.P. Grant, O.B.E.) 11-0 p.m. Close down.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lieut: Commander J. G. Hewitt and Lieut: Commander G. H. Venables lunched at Government House on Monday.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Sir Patrick Kelly's Statue

The statue of Sir Patrick Kelly, Ex-Commissioner of Police, will be placed shortly in the traffic island near Crawford Market. It will be recalled that some time ago, after the retirement of Sir Patrick Kelly, a committee of some prominent citizens was appointed for the purpose of collecting funds to raise a suitable memorial. The committee has now got a statue made from the funds collected and has selected the southern end of the Traffic Island near Arthur Crawford Market for its location. Sir Patrick Kelly will be remembered well by the citizens for his tact and sympathy. He was a strict disciplinarian and dismissed not less than a dozen police officers in eighteen months after he had taken over charge as Commissioner of Police. Though on leave prior to retirement in England, he was called back by Sir Frederick Sykes to continue as Commissioner of Police. When he left Bombay, he was given a hearty send-off by members of all communities in the city.

Drinking And Smoking In Colleges

The Columbia University, which is one of the greatest centres of learning in the United States, has been recently investigating through the 'Columbia Spectator," the college paper, as to how many new entrants to the university or "freshmen" are addicted to the habit of drinking and smoking. The result of the poll was: 71 freshmen were found to be smoking and drinking often, 100 occasionally and 154 were abstainers. It is gratifying to note that more than half the "freshmen" at Columbia are total abstainers from both alcohol and tobacco. Many of the colleges in the Bombay Presidency have their own magazines and if an investigation is made as to how many of the students drink and smoke, it would present an interesting data.

PROF. DOORLAY'S FAREWELL "TROPICAL EXPRESS"

At The Capitol

Bombay should welcome with delight the farewell visit of Prof: Doorlay's "Tropical Express" at the Capitol Cinema Commencing Tuesday, February 18th. The Tropical Express with its beautiful girls charming comedy and breath-taking thrills is something which has charmed the thousands of Bombay for many a week.

The Professor now brings us something new. His latest programme, he assures us, will present something entirely novel something which this city has never seen before. He refuses to tell us more.

The Express is unique entertainment in that it caters to every type and kind of audience.

Both the masses and the base cynic can sit back in comfort and gaze upon a show which does not bore or tire for one brief second.

"Go in to your dance at the Capitol, it is a sight to make old blood sweep like a stream in spite and old hearts leap with that well known feeling that is the monopoly of youth in the gladness of spring".

Bombay Finance Act Amending Bill

A Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette:—

In the course of the statement of objects and reasons it is mentioned:

Parts II, III and IV of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, relating to the levy of duty on the consumption of electrical energy, enhanced court-fees and stamp duties are, under section 2 (3) of the said Act, to remain in operation until 1st April 1936. The duty on electrical energy has been levied since 1932. The enhanced rates of court-fees were in operation for the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 and have been in force since 1926. Similarly, the enhanced rates of stamp duties have been in force since 1922. The present financial position makes it necessary that the operation of Parts II, III and IV of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 should be extended to a further period of two years. Clause 2 of the Bill is intended to carry out the above object.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE PRIZES

The Bombay Humanitarian League has announced the result of prize schemes for College Students:

Scheme No. 107:—For 1st and 2nd year students of Colleges of Bombay Presidency, on the Subject of "A Man is what he eats."

T. R. Advany, Hyderabad-Sind, 1st Prize Rs. 50; Miss Shanta N. Kale, Belgaum, 2nd prize, Rs. 25; Jayantilal D. Raja, Junagadh, 3rd Prize, Rs. 15; M. B. Budhalmath, Dharwar, 4th Prize, Rs. 10; P. N. Vishwanathan, Bombay, Consolation Prize, Rs. 5.

The following students have been awarded Certificates of Merit Bahman S. Surti, Poona; Dara M. Katrak, Bombay; Premsukhraj K Sanghani, Poona; Nath Tamhave, Bombay; Miss Tehmi R. Nanji, Belgaum; Ram C. Samtaney, Hyderabad, Sind.

Scheme No. 108:—For 3rd and 4th year students of Colleges of Bombay Presidency, on the Subject of "National Importance of Cattle in India."

Shreekrishna A Sontake, Poona, 1st Prize, Rs. 25; Bhalchandra L Ranade, Sangli, 2nd Prize, Rs. 15; Nosir S. Bulsara, Bombay, 3rd Prize, Rs. 10 and Shantichand K. Jhaveri has been awarded Certificate of Merit.

As decided by the Prize Competition Scheme Committee, the 1st Prize of Rs. 50 under this Scheme is withheld for want of sufficient candidates as per the rules of the Competition.

M. P. VISITS LORD REAY MUSEUM

Offers Help Through London Association

POONA, Feb. 15.

Mr. S. F. Markham, M.A., B. Litt., member of Parliament, and Empire Secretary of the Museums Association, London, as a part of the Survey work of Museums in India, paid a visit to tha Lord Reay Industrial Museum Poona on Feb. 14 and expressed entire satisfaction on seeing the exhibits and their arrangement. Mr. Markham offered to give help to this Museum through the Association from time to time.

A Novel Exhibit

An article viz. "Wood knots; can they be bred out?" by James Scott appearing in a recent issue of the 'Building Times' attracted the attention of Mr. B. V. Gharpure, the Curator of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, and the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun U. P. was approached on the subject and an exhibit of a well-developed knot was obtained from the Forest Museums Dehra Dun.

Experiments are now being made at the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princess Risborough to grow trees without knots. This novel exhibit is of a great economic, as well as academic value. The knot weighs 28lb. and is about 35 years of age, its circumference is 22 inches and its height is about 2 ft. and appears to have been taken out of a tree belonging to the Hymalayan Pine Species.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

Session Extended Till To-day

On account of want of time all the well-known artistes who have come down from different parts of India could not be accommodated in the five concerts arranged previously, One more concert has therefore been fixed for 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th February 1936.

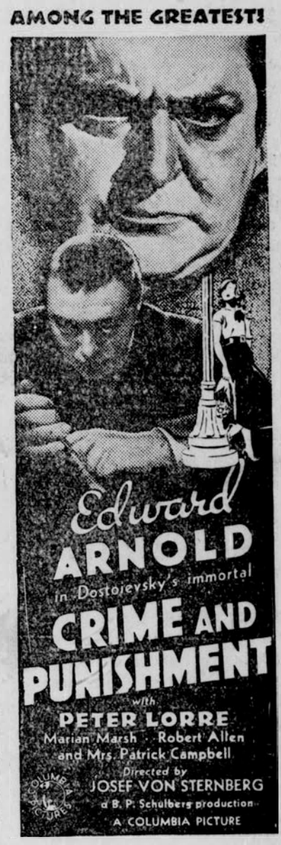
The concluding address of H. H. the Maharana Sahib of Dharampur will also take place on Tuesday, the 18th February 1936 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

An open session of the Conference will be held at 6-30 p.m. this evening.

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Stanley LUPINO
IN
"HONEYMOON FOR THREE"
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY ROMANCE
With 3 New Songs
"Make Hey while the Moon shines"
"Why Not, Madame?"
"I'll build a Fence around you."

3rd WEEK
IMPERIAL
DAILY 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P. M.
BOMBAY TALKIES' DOUBLE PROGRAMME
DEVIKA RANI
in
"MOTHER"
A heart-rending drama of a woman of easy virtue.
And
"ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE"
A hilarious comedy of an errant gambler who, in trying to deceive his wife, finds himself a living ghost.

THE EXCELSIOR
Three Shows Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Positively for one week only
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
IN
"THE RAINMAKERS"
with
DOROTHY LEE
An R-K-O Radio Picture.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Phone 41561
A SUPERB DRAMA OF HUMAN EMOTIONS TAKES ITS PLACE AMONG THE GREATEST!


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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1936

AGA KHAN'S APPEAL

It is an extremely interesting conference of some Muslim leaders that was held at New Delhi on Saturday under the chairmanship of H. H. the Aga Khan. The immediate avowed object of the conference was to define the attitude which the Muslims should adopt regarding Indian politics in the future, with special reference, of course, to the working of the new Constitution. This naturally implied an effort to secure a united front among Muslims by, among other ways, amalgamating the old Muslim League and the more recent Muslim conference. It may be noted, however, that the conference was not at all a representative one and was not attended by any representative of the Nationalist Muslim Party. To what extent the sections represented will secure unity of policy we shall not speculate here. What is of greater interest is the policy likely to be decided upon by the majority of those sections. Of greater interest still are their probable relations towards other parties, communal and non-communal. It is this last aspect which invests the conference with particular significance.

Significant Omission

The published report of the proceedings of the conference does not give one a full idea of the more informal talks that are believed to have taken place on the occasion. The most notable part of the report is the statement read out by the Aga Khan. That, however, is a mere historical introduction to the deliberations—formal and informal,—of the conference, dealing far more with Muslim politics in the past than with the problems of the day. Nonethe-less the review of the past contains some inspiring passages. One of these describes the growth of the Nationalist sentiment among the Muslims and points out how they have realised that to the Indian Muslims India alone is their home, that they had no home outside India, that most of them were of the same blood as their Hindu brethren and that they would not like any domination of India by non-Indian Muslims, just as the Afghans would not like Arabian domination and Arabs did not like Turkish domination. Unfortunately, the review says nothing of the achievements of the Nationalist Muslims during the last national struggle for freedom, particularly in the Frontier Province. The omission is significant of the mental attitude which differentiates the members of the Muslim Conference from the Nationalist Muslims. The latter have fought for freedom, shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu fellow-countrymen, because as Muslims as well as Indian patriots they regard the winning of freedom of their country as their first duty; while the former have only concerned themselves with the division of fruits of victory won by the sufferings and sacrifices of others. The Nationalist Muslim, like a true Muslim, considers acquiescence in political slavery as inconsistent with the teaching of Islam and condemns as un-Islamic any craven fear about the future of his community because it is a minority community. We regret that the Aga Khan failed to emphasize this all-important aspect of the teaching of Islam which makes it incumbent on every Muslim, wherever he is, not to acquiesce in political subjection. We however, wholeheartedly endorse the Aga Khan's view that "the Indian Muslims are ready to take their due share in developing the political life in the best interests of the country." They will do so despite the wrong and un-Islamic lead given by many of the celebrities of the Muslim Conference.

The Task Ahead

Referring, in the concluding part of the statement, to the great needs of the present and the near future, the Aga Khan expressed certain sentiments which deserve to be received by Muslims and non-Muslims alike with more than academic approval. He said:

"The whole economic, social and religious fabric calls for immediate relief, uplift of the weak, economically, intellectually and culturally, that there may be left no one to be called downtrodden. . . . . The future programme is for uplift, personal, spiritual, moral, intellectual and economic, and not only of families, but also of the poor masses needy and backward. It is this noble work of uplift with which we should concern ourselves irrespective of considerations of caste, colour or creed."

We must go further and insist upon political uplift quite as much as any other. But how precisely is this economic, social and political reorganization of the country to be brought about? His Highness has not suggested any definite programme. But, fortunately, the down-trodden themselves, whom the Aga Khan is so anxious to emancipate, are now taking their salvation into their own hands, irrespective of caste, creed and colour. And we believe that this great phenomenon has been duly noted by many present at the Delhi Conference and commented upon by them in their informal talks. The Executive Board of the Muslim Conference, we note, has adopted a resolution approving the policy enunciated in the Aga Khan's statement "as an integral part of its programme." We shall watch with great interest the progress of the Muslim Conference leaders in carrying out the Aga Khan's programme of economic and social uplift, irrespective of considerations of caste colour or creed.

Britishers' Duty

Vigorous speeches were made by British Socialists at the reception given in London to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. And it is quite true, as was suggested at the meeting, that the solution of the Indian problem lies in India and in the hands of Indians themselves. But an important obligation which was referred to by almost all the speakers devolves on Britishers too. That obligation is a dual one, namely, to understand and follow the course of the struggle in India and to realise, not in theory alone, that the Indian struggle involves also the true freedom of the people of Great Britain. For, British Imperialism which keeps India under subjection is a spiritual and economic evil for Britishers also. It remains to be seen how far the appeal of Professor Laski to Mr. David Grenfell and Sir Stafford Cripps finds response in sustained action.

A Feudal University?

His Highness the Aga Khan's visit to the Aligarh University, we understand, was made much of by the University authorities and in accordance with their wishes he has promised to collect money for the University funds. In his speech he stressed the need for a Technical College and a School of Agriculture but it is a pity he forgot to mention the need of what Aligarh has unpardonably neglected so far—girls' education. What is more important, however, is what he said about the Pro-Chancellorship of the University. Declaring that he wished to be relieved of the office he said a younger Prince should be appointed in his place and named half a dozen of them. He thus presupposed, what is at present a fact too, that the high offices of the University like the Chancellorship and the Pro-Chancellorship should be reserved for Princes regardless of their ability to deserve them. This, in view of the frankly reactionary views of many Indian princes, cannot but have an undesirable influance on the free academic life of a University.

IN THE SOVIET PARLIAMENT

Russian Premier Reviews International Affairs

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.

Though the Soviet Union does not have a parliament like that of England or France, it does have quite an original and effective system and apparatus by means of which the legislation of the country is carried on and State affairs executed. However, there is a body known as the Central Executive Committee (CEC), which is made up of the elected representatives of the people, and which holds its session every year. Under the changing conditions in the USSR, it is quite possible that in the near future the CEC may develop into a body that will have much in common in the procedure and resemblance in form with the existing parliaments of other countries.

The session has opened in the great Kremlin palace, and is thronged with the deputies who have been delegated to Moscow from all parts of the seven republics comprising the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The former Throne Room of the Czars, in which the assembly meets, has been thoroughly reconstructed and now seats 2,500 delegates with boxes for diplomatic corps and journalists. As the time nears for the opening of the session it becomes more and more crowded with people, almost all dressed plainly and simply; peasants, workers, Red Army men, women (fully a third of the delegates are women), and representing all races and nationalities which make up the population of the Union.

At a quarter past six, the little side door leading on to the large platform, that has been built where once stood the throne of the Romanoffs, and where now the Presidium sits in session, opens and a group of the leaders of the country appear on the platform. After thunderous applause, lasting for more than 10 minutes, President Kalinin declares the session open and delivers a short speech before introducing Mr. Viacheslav Molotov, Premier of the Soviet Union.

Striving For Peace

In describing the international situation and the menace of war, Mr. Molotov said that as a whole the relations between the Soviet Union and other countries during the year under review had developed normally and that the Soviet Government had done and was doing all in its power to strengthen the cause of peace, both in Europe and Asia. However, he pointed out, that along the 20,000 kilometer length of the borders of the USSR not all of its neighbouring states were as friendly towards the Soviet Union as, say, Turkey, and that the relations with Japan and Germany deserved particular mention.

Germany A Military Camp

Referring to Soviet relations with Germany, Premier Molotov made it plain, that the USSR would like to establish better relations with Germany than those existing at present and that Germany was carrying on propaganda for seizure of foreign territories, particularly in the east of Europe (i.e., the USSR). "Everybody knows," added Molotov, "that German Fascism does not limit itself to the mere preparation of plans of conquest, but is preparing to act in the nearest future. To-day Germany has been transformed into a military camp by the fascists, and owing to its geographical position Germany becomes not only a menace to the USSR, but to the whole of Europe".

Pointing out the Soviet-Japanese relations, the Premier said: "The Soviet Union demonstrated its love of peace by its sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to Japan. The principal question between the USSR and Japan remained unsolved, however. To this day Japan continues to evade the proposal made by us three years ago for the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese treaty of non-aggression. Such conduct of Japan" connot but be regarded as suspicious. On the other hand, attempts at new infringements of our borders by Japanese-Manchurian troops do not cease and are not reduced'.

Russia And Japan

Further, Mr. Molotov declared that lately reports had appeared of the conclusion of a military agreement between Japan, Germany, and Poland. "There is nothing surprising in this for us. It was not for nothing that both Japan and Germany resigned in good time from the League of Nations to free their hands." "Therefore," declared Molotov, "in relation to our eastern and western borders we must maintain our defense at a proper level and considerably increase that part of the State budget which is con-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4)

EUROPE

The Political Scene

By "JUDEX"

LONDON, Feb. 1. (By Air Mail).

London has seen European history made this week. Not since 1910 has there been such a large number of foreign monarchs and statesmen assembled in the capital of the British Empire. There were five kings, two dozen princes and delegations of forty-seven nations present to pay their last respects to King George V. Though the occasion was a sad one, advantage was taken of it for numerous diplomatic conversations. Opportunities of direct exchange of opinion between members of Europe's royal families seldom occur, and the instability of the present European and International situation made these meetings specially useful.

Though Mr. Eden, who, as Minister for League Affairs, travelled last year as far as Moscow, knew personally most of the foreign guests, Mr. Baldwin knows fewer statesmen of Europe than any British Prime Minister since the War. Now he has had an opportunity of meeting most of the foreign Ministers at No. 10 Downing Street, and it has been suggested that the first-hand information which he and Mr. Eden received during the last few days will be very helpful for future mutual understanding.

Growing Isolation Of Germany

Perhaps one of the most interesting interviews was that between Mr. Eden and M. Flandin, the new French Foreign Minister, who explained to Mr. Eden the fears of his Government with regard to German intentions to re-occupy the demilitarised Rhineland zone. By the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Pact, Germany had agreed not to send troops into this area, but according to recent pronouncements of leading German Ministers it seems that Germany who re-established general military service last year in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles is no longer disposed to suffer this gap in its military "defensive" system. In spite of the assurances which Baron von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, is said to have given to Mr. Eden, there are few in London, Paris and elsewhere on the Continent, who believe that Germany will not finally re-occupy the Rhineland, with or without the approval of the other signatories of both treaties. Though the German delegation in London tried to follow its instructions to create in conversation with British and other diplomatists an "atmosphere of understanding" it looks rather as if the isolation of Germany is growing.

King Edward As Leader

In Peace Efforts

There are no obvious signs of a general movement against Germany but there seems to be forming under the aegis of Geneva a vast coalition of pacifist States, the principal reason being a common fear of German aggression. Discussions between M. Litvinov, the Russian Foreign Minister who likes to be regarded as the father of the system of protective security, King Carol of Roumania, M. Flandin, Prince Starhemberg of Austria, and representatives of the Little Entente, have taken place on this subject.

King Edward himself has received a large number of the foreign statesmen and the usual commentary in the Continental press has been that Britain has never had a king with such deep knowledge of world affairs, and such intimate understanding of international problems. King Edward is expected to be active in national and international affairs and he is regarded as a leader in the efforts for peace.

Nazism Consolidated

On the twenty-first of January was celebrated in Germany the third anniversary of Hitler's accession to power. Whatever may be thought and said about the National Socialist system of government, and about the present state of affairs in finance and economics—and it can frankly be said that the situation is more critical than ever—it must be admitted that in the field of internal politics the Nazi regime has realised almost all its aspirations, the Parliament has been to all intents and purposes abolished, there is only one political party, the Swastika is the only flag of the Reich, the Nuremberg racial laws have been applied with vigour, and military service has been made obligatory. There have been shocks and struggles, and there will certainly be more, especially in the field of religion. But the Hitler regime has been practically consolidated within these three years, and its continuation is assured by the Reichswehr which owes to Hitler its enormous increase in numbers and influence.

As far as foreign policy is concerned Germany has succeeded in securing various advantages in spite of the hostility of international opinion. She has withdrawn from the League of Nations and re-established military service, forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles, without hindrance. She has obtained a political and moral success by the favourable plebiscite in the Saar, by the agreement with Poland she has secured a certain liberty of movement in the east, and checked the efforts for an eastern pact based on collective security. Finally she has obtained a naval agreement with Britain thus being enabled to build a navy much bigger than that authorised by the Treaty of Versailles.

The Next Step

What will be the next step in foreign policy of the Third Reich? According to the recent vigorous campaigns in the Nazi press the goal for the fourth year of the Hitler regime will be first of all the total destruction of the Treaty of Versailles and especially the acquisition of old or new colonies. The present British Government does not seem to share the views of Sir Samuel Hoare recently expressed when he made himself an apostle of a new distribution of colonial possessions. "No responsible British Government could envisage the giving up of the Britain's colonial possession," said Lord Lugard in a recent article in "The Times," and with the present state of public opinion it would be regarded almost as a crime to cede colonial mandates to countries such as Italy and Germany which with their ruthless racial theories and treatment of minorities have incurred considerable odium with the rest of the world. But Germany has

(Continued on Page 5 Col 5)

Frankly Speaking

ROOSEVELT AND AMERICANS.

Every understanding for peace is a contribution—this is so obvious—towards Peace. And the wider the understanding the more substantial is the contribution. President Roosevelt's suggestion is, thus, to be welcomed that an inter-American peace Conference be held to determine how the maintenance of peace can best be safeguarded. But a critical student of international affairs, remembering the Monroe doctrine and the ill-concealed desire of the U.S.A. to dominate the New World economically and otherwise, may well wonder if this is not a fresh attempt to determine rather how the maintenance of U. S. hegemony can best be safeguarded. Such steps may "supplement and reinforce" efforts of the League of Nations and other "existing or future" (?) peace agencies. But would it not be better if the U.S.A. joined and led an all-embracing International agency than an organisation which would appear suspiciously like a rival?

RETREAT OR ADVANCE.

If reports in the "Daily Herald" of London and the "Manchester Guardian" are true, Soviet Russia is going to effect a more or less radical change in her constitution and, therefore, in the structure of society that she is building. It may be that the "Daily Herald" report goes a little further than what is contemplated. But what M. Molotov hinted at in his speech sometime ago is itself substantially significant. "We are," he said, "going to try to adopt the best elements of the Parliamentary system *"even though we may cause some amusement abroad by so doing"* (our italics) Considered dispassionately and in the context of actual circumstances in Russia, it is not an advance as if "Proletarian Dictatorship" having achieved its historic purpose was yielding place to a truly Classless Socialist regime. It is a retreat, a compromise, at the best between "Dictatorship and Democracy" and we are not sure that the project should not be welcomed.

MONGOL-MANCHUKUO CLASH.

Clashes are continuing on the Mongol border. But while they are formally confined to Outer Mongols and Manchukuo and while Russia and Japan have not come out openly to face each other as belligerents, allegations and counter-allegation are being freely and frequently indulged by both creating quite naturally a major war scare. The situation is full of grave anxiety. For, if good sense does not prevail the Mongol-Manchukuo trouble may flare up into a Russo-Japanese war and may, later, involve many other countries.

JINNAH'S MISSION

Better late than never. We are glad to learn that there is a strong likelihood of good sense prevailing among Lahore Muslims who had so far remained adamant and unresponsive to the advice of their well-wishers. They have agreed to Mr. Jinnah's condition for intervention and have decided to suspend civil disobedience with the object of paving the ground for Mr. Jinnah. We earnestly hope Mr. Jinnah succeeds in his mission and that both the Muslims and the Sikhs give him that good-will and co-operation which the interests of the country and nationalism demand of them.

INDIA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The resolution passed at the Blavatsky Lodge meeting of Bombay students demanding India's withdrawal from the Olympic games which are to be held in Germany this year, provides a fresh evidence of the indignation caused in this country by the references to India in Herr Hitler's notorious Munich speech. Placed as India is, there are little hopes of forcing the German Chancellor to make an "amende honourable" for the gratuitous insult hurled at her. At the same time one cannot take this indignity lying down, and various suggestions are already being made to emphasize our national protest. The boycott of the Olympic games which are being held under the auspices of Germany this year will no doubt serve as an eloquent and dignified expression of the resentment caused in India. We trust that the authorities concerned will take notice of the public feelings and refuse to participate in the Olympic games, unless the offensive remarks are publicly withdrawn.

DOUBLE PUNISHMENTS.

We learn—without any surprise—that the police have attached the movable property, including grain, of certain cultivators in Bardoli Taluka in order to recover fines imposed upon them during the last Civil Disobedience campaign, though they have already served the terms of imprisonment in lieu of the fines. Double punishments like these have been recently condemned by a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, but they have been quite common in our Presidency, as elsewhere, in connection with the C. D. movement. They are obviously unjust. They are perhaps preferred as being doubly deterrent, but deterrence should not border on vindictiveness.

Bombay University Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the question of University Reforms is much in the limelight now-a-days, it would not be out of place to point out some of the more glaring defects regarding the manner in which the ballot system is allowed to function in our university elections.

It is presumed that under the present system complete secrecy of the ballot is maintained. This is not really so. The voting paper and the covering envelope bear the number assigned to each voter in the voters' list. Any scrutiniser, if he is more than unusually interested in the trend of voting, by refering to the voters' list with the help of the number on the voting paper can easily find out for which of the candidates a particular voter has voted. Obviously there is no secrecy about it.....and to call such a procedure a ballot would be a misnomer.

So, it is suggested that these numbers both on the voting paper and the envelope be dispensed with.—Yours etc.,

"AHAB"

February 12.

RAILWAY DEFICIT: 3-1/2 CRORES.

Ten Crores For Works.
—Headlines.

As a confrere asks, what about the workers?

* * * *

"A day in the life of a landlord" is the subject on which Sir Byramjee Jijeebhoy, Kt. is to broadcast shortly.

No peasant, we are in a position to state authoritatively, will be asked to give a talk on "A day in the life of a peasant."

* * * *

Mr. F. E. James, by the way, is to broadcast a talk on "Troubles Of A Politician."

These autobiographical reminiscences are always so charming to listen-in to.

P. S. The talk is not being relayed from the Assembly Chamber.

* * * *

Much surprise may be felt that the police have attached the property of a number of Bardoli peasants to recover fines in lieu of which they had already suffered imprisonment. But there is really no occasion for it.

And that for two indisputably unquestionable reasons.

In the first place it is only—er—er, well what we mean is that in the second place there is too much financial depression in the country.

* * * *

Believe It Or Not.

"Recently it has been obvious that the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram was campaigning for the captaincy" of the Indian team to England.

This is from the Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" at Delhi.

* * * *

Doctor Ziauddin, welcoming the Aga Khan to the Aligarh Muslim University, alleged that the aim of the Aligarh Muslim University was to make the Musalmans appreciate the benefits of the British rule.

Which, alas, proved to be one of those lofty and elusive ideals which may be aspired for but never attained!

* * * *

We feel like sympathising with Doctor Ziauddin; even the Aga Khan—yes, the Aga Khan in his own person—considered it necessary to correct the Doctor.

But the question arises: Does the Aligarh University really deserve the Vice-Chancellor it has got?

* * * *

"The mountain" so proclaims Marshal Badoglio, "which had been weighing on our stomach is now ours."

The anatomical choice of the metaphor is faithfully suggestive of the condition of the gallant Marshal, his troops and his masters.

* * * *

The British Government, urges Sir Miles Lampson's note, "are animated by sentiments of the most cordial goodwill towards the Egyptian Government and people."

Rather a good one. But we have heard that before and so often. And so have the Egyptians—with tearful eyes and beating hearts.

* * * *

Rights And Wrongs Of Women In India.
—Delhi Paper.
—Headline.

And both are the miseries of men, poor things.

* * * *

"Man may do a thing, but woman must not, is a curious philosophy" remarked Shrimati Kamaladevi in an address to an exclusively feminine audience at Delhi.

While the "vice versa" is a curioser and curioser fact.

* * * *

The learned speaker's curious discovery was greeted, as we learn from a Delhi contemporary, with laughter.

It is a grateful thought that women do occasionally entertain a sense of humour.

* * * *

"What is meant by 'a divinity that shapes our ends'?" demanded the teacher.

"Please, sir," answered the bright boy, "a lady manicurist."

Badoglio Delighted With His Victory

HEAVY ABYSSINIAN CASUALTIES

Italians Claim To Have Turned Tables On Ras Kassa

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ASMARA: Feb. 16.

Marshal Badoglio, who is delighted with his victory, told Pressmen: "The mountain which had been weighing on our stomach so long is now ours." He drew attention to the boldness of his manoeuvre, five Divisions leaving distant bases to encircle Ambaaradam, proving that the Italian soldier has good legs and a marvellous heart.

It is authoritatively explained that Ambaaradam commands a direct route to the Tembien wells and the whole of the well-watered Enderta region. It also commands the main line of communications from Dessie to Tembien.

The Italians claim to have turned the tables on Ras Kassa's out-flanking movement, and threaten to cut off the troops of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum in the Tembien region.

Italian Staff Officers paid high tributes to the bravery of Ethiopian Regulars to face unaccustomed the artillery and air bombardment. The Ethiopians concealed themselves so skilfully that Italian air reconnaissances did not reveal the presence of masses of men at Ambaaradam.

The Italians found huge fortified caves in mountains which housed thousands of soldiers.

Plan Of Campaign

The plan of campaign in the battle, south of Makale, has involved encirclement of Ambaaradam by two linked but independent columns, moving round the eastern and western slopes to the rear of the mountain with the junction of Antalo.

The operations began on February 10, when the first army corps moved south to river Gabat unobserved by enemy and crossed the river. The following day was occupied on the mound which is nicknamed "Priest's Hat" on the eastern spurs of Aradam.

On February 12, a Division of the third Army Corps crossed the Gabat valley and reached the crest to the west of Aradam. At 3 a.m. they met with brisk resistance and intermittent firing, punctuated with thuds of shells, bombs and flames from the burning huts. Scarlet bursts of shrapnel continued until 7-30 p.m., when heavy rain interrupted the hostilities.

Strong Resistance.

In the meanwhile the left-wing Black Shirts swarming up the slopes of Ambaaradam met with strong resistance from the Ethiopians, who threw in their reserves and repeatedly attacked the "Priest's Hat" supported by ten guns, which shelled the Italian machinegun nests until silenced by the Italian artillery.

Marshall Badoglio at Mid-day threw in a reinforcement of crack Alpini, and the Italians reached their objective, which was the ridge of Aradam at 5 p.m.

Ethiopian Surprise Attack.

On the day of rest heavy rain seriously impeded the operations, but 2,500 Ethiopians made a surprise attack on the Italian left-wing, surrounded a battalion of the Sabauda Division, which was helped by artillery and fought out their way killing 5,000, the Abyssinians losing 18 killed and 64 wounded.

On February 14, despite rain, making the taking off most difficult, the Italian planes bombed the strong Ethiopian reinforcements.

On February 15, the Italian advance was resumed. Both flanks of Ethiopians desperately attacked Italian columns, ascending Ambaaradam. Every available man and machinegun were thrown in the fighting.

Italians repeatedly made a bayonet charge on the Ethiopians, who were armed with long, curved swords. There was a desperate hand-to-hand fighting, while the Italian artillery hammered the Ethiopians.

Italian Flag Planted.

Finally, in the evening a Black Shirt unit commanded by the Duke of Pistoia, planted the Italian flag on the summit. The enemy retreated in the cover of darkness.

In the meanwhile an Italian flanking the columns reached Antale and found it full of Ethiopian corpses as the result of bombardment.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, (garlanded) performed the opening ceremony of the new market at Wadala on Sunday evening.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCE PROBLEM

Special Meeting Of Cabinet Will Discuss Question

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Political circles discount the talk of crisis following Sir Austen Chamberlain's criticism of the Government's defence policy. It is opined that a considerable section of the Commons who holds the view that he expressed his will to await the publication of the Government's White Paper before deciding his attitude.

A special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, and probably several further meetings during the week, will consider the Defence sub-committee's proposals. It is opined that the Government will also have to consider the question of co-ordination and try to meet Sir Austen Chamberlain's criticisms.

One suggestion is that the co-ordination should be entrusted to a Committee of the Cabinet, but should the Cabinet eventually decide that the defence problems should be supervised by one Minister, this will immediately bring back Sir Samuel Hoare's return to the Cabinet into the area of political discussion.

MAIL STEAMER RUNS AGROUND

Encounters Dense Fog Proceeding To London

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Union Castle 20,000 ton mail steamer "Winchester Castle" proceeding home from South Africa with 338 passengers went ashore in a dense fog near Portland Bill.

Lifeboat tugs and a destroyer answered to requests by Radio for assistance. It is understood there is no immediate danger.

The "Winchester Castle" was re-floated at high tide three hours after grounding, apparently undamaged. She proceeded under her own power to Weymouth Bay, where she lands passengers instead of Southampton.

EARL BEATTY PASSES CRISIS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

It is understood that it was felt earlier in the day that the crisis in Earl Beatty's illness has passed.

The latest bulletin says that there has been decided improving progress during week-end.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

Government are establishing a special school for police to maintain order in Egyptian universities and schools, and to avoid repetition of the recent disturbances by students.

MOST ILL-PAID PROFESSION IN INDIA

Sachidananda Sinha Talks On Journalism To Bombay Pressmen

Mr. Satchidanand Sinha, Editor, "The Hindustan Review", was the guest of honour at an "At Home" given by the members of the Journalists Association of India on Monday evening at the Brandon's.

Mr. Sinha paid a tribute to the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding existing among the Bombay journalists, unlike in Calcutta where they were divided by certain barriers.

WELCOME TO MR. SINHA

After tea, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association extended the welcome to the distinguished guest of the evening on behalf of the members of the Association.

Mr. Brelvi said that during the long and distinguished career in public life, Mr. Satchidanand Sinha was called upon to fill varied roles and he filled each role with success and distinction. As a lawyer he had the privilege of practising in three High Courts and was member of the old Imperial Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

He became a member of the Bihar Legislative Council and was Finance Member of the provincial Government.

More than this, Mr. Sinha was known as the Editor, of the "Hindustan Review" and it was true in his case that "once a journalist always a journalist."

ILL PAID PROFESSION

Mr. Satchidanand Sinha, replying observed that he had never been a journalist though he had been taking interest in journalism for the last 40 years and helping the journalists in various provinces.

Recalling the early days of Indian journalism, Mr. Sinha said that there was not a single newspaper at Allahabad when he was young. He induced Mr. C. Y. Chintamani to assist him in 1906 in running the paper the "Indian People" which was subsequently incorporated with the Leader.

The vernacular papers had increased in number and in Bombay the vernacular Press was very influential. In fact Sir Pherozesha M. Metha once told him that there was no need for an Indian paper in English as the Gujerati and the Marathi Press in Bombay was well organised. Only 5 European papers were now run in India.

Journalism in India was an ill-paid profession and he had never encouraged anyone who wished to enter this profession.

Mr. Sinha announced a donation of Rs. 200 to the Journalists Association of India and said that as long ago as 1924, when the Association was started he sent a sum of Rs. 150 and thus he was an old member of the Association.

PLEA FOR UNITY

Unlike in Calcutta, where the journalists were divided by certain barriers, he found in Bombay journalists in various newspapers coming together. Whatever might be the divergence in the policies of the newspapers, there was much in common in the profession among the journalists. He suggested that the two organisations at Calcutta and Bombay should come together and evolve a scheme for their unification.

Mr. Francis Low thanking Mr. Sinha for responding to the invitation of the journalists said that beside the donation which was an amount quite acceptable, Mr. Sinha gave a valuable advice. He hoped that Mr. Sinha on his way back from Hyderabad would honour the association with another visit.

GOVT. DESPATCH ON ZANZIBAR SITUATION

Need To Press For Repeal Of Land Decreee

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India's despatch on the Zanzibar Indian situation will be sent to the Secretary of State by Tuesday's airmail.

Mr. Tyabali, who has had several hours' discussion with Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir G.S. Bajpai, will address the members of the Central Legislature on Tuesday afternoon.

In the course of a long interview with the Associated Press representative Mr. Tyabali urges that pressure should be exerted with a view to securing the repeal of the Land Alienation Decree and the abolition of Clove Growers' Association. He points out that Government of Zanzibar is very solvent and should, as recommended by the Agricultural Indebtedness Commission, assist plantation owners with loans at low rate of interest to help them to pay off their dues to the Indian creditors.

He welcomes Pt. Govind Ballab Pant's Reciprocity Bill as a move to arm the Government of India with a useful weapon with which to negotiate for a just settlement of the grievances of Indians abroad.

As for the grievances of Zanzibar Indians, if they were not settled within a reasonable time then the Government of India should seriously consider the possibility of an embargo on import of cloves into India.—A. P.

SPANISH LEFTISTS KILLED IN CLASH WITH OPPONENTS

Both Sides Claim Victory In General Elections

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MADRID, Feb. 16.

The elections passed off quietly apart from three leftists killed in clashes with their opponents. Most of the results will not be known for at least three days.

Both sides claim victory, but it is estimated that Rightists will have a majority not exceeding 30, which will definitely put the power into the hands of Premier Portela the centre party leader.

General Strike Likely

Election results are trickling which show that the left ran with the right most closely in Madrid which usually indicates the general trend, while the left secured a large majority in Catalonia.

Although the right did not achieve the anticipated success, the centre party seems to be in the position of definite victory.

It is strongly rumoured that the left intend a revolution to win or lose. A general strike will possibly be declared. All troops are confined to barracks.

"HANG LAROQUE"

French Socialists Hurl Epithet On Leader Of Croix de Feu

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The huge procession of the Socialist "Front Populaire" as a protest against the Royalists' assault on M. Leon Blum passed off peacefully. All streets leading from the route of the procession from Pantheon to Place de la Nation were barred by mobile guards armed carbines. Thousands of police were on duty.

Socialist and Communist demonstrators sang the "internationale," waved red flags and shouted "Hang Laroque" (Leader of "Croix de Feu"). Crowds 'en route' cheered the demonstrators.

UTILISING PREFERENCES ON AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Imperial Council's Activities In Direction Of Sugar, Rice And Tobacco Research

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

An interesting account of the activities of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the direction of animal health and husbandry, researches on rice, sugar and locusts, etc., is contained in the Annual Report of the Council for, the year 1934-35.

PREFERENCES UNDER OTTAWA

Referring to the activities of the Council in connection with the utilisation of the preferences under the Ottawa Agreement, the Report says that the Council continued to watch the working and utilisation of the preferences on certain agricultural commodities which are of great importance to the country. It is of interest to note that His Majesty's Government have imposed a specific duty of 2/3d. per lb. on paddy of non-Empire origin imposed into the United Kingdom. This change was made in order to prevent the preference on Indian rice being discounted by imports of foreign paddy into the United Kingdom which had increased to a marked degree in 1934. Another change in the United Kingdom import duties, namely, the removal of Soya beans of non-Empire origin from the general free list should definitely enhance the value of preference which Indian groundnuts enjoy in the U. K. markets.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION

As recommended by the Tobacco Committee, the Council has recently made grants to the local Governments and States for the provision of flue-curing barns in connection with a co-operative scheme of experiments to be carried out in consultation with the Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, the general object of which is to ascertain in what areas the cultivation of cigarette tobacco could be extended. A scheme for a Central Tobacco Sub-Station at Guntur has since been sanctioned for the Governing Body.

RESEARCH ON RICE

Important and successful research work on rice had been in progress in several of the rice-growing provinces, notably in Madras, Bengal and Burma for many years previously. The Council grants have been applied to the filling of lacunae in existing research arrangements, the study of problems which had been neglected and to securing a greater measure of collaboration between research workers in different parts of India, the interchange of information and of material.

POTATO BREEDING

At Nanjnad potato breeding research shows that Nanjnad is likely to be a successful breeding station and that a reasonable range of varieties can be used as parents. The question of potato research in Northern Indian of a breeding station or stations in the Himalayas was thoroughly examined by a special sub-Committee.

SUGAR RESEARCH

The Sugar Committee noted with appreciation the progress made in sugar research but more intensive work was necessary in improving the quality of raw material, raising the standard of sugarcane cultivation, combating of diseases and pests, disseminating information concerning improved methods, etc. The Committee further examined the question of the disposal of surplus molasses and recommended that all outlets should be investigated. In the absence of reliable data regarding the yield of cane per acre, the Committee could not make any definite recommendation regarding the area which should be cropped annually with sugarcane.—United Press.

LT.-COL. MARCEL BONNAUD

French Trade Commissioner In India

A local correspondent writes:—"Lt.-Col. Marcel Bonnaud, French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, has just left India after a successful term of office extending for over seven years.

Most of the part of his career as a French colonial army officer was spent in the Congo, Haut-Oubanghui, West Africa, Mauratania, and Indo-China in military as well as administrative works. One of his last appointments in that capacity before he left the army, was Chief of Staff of the Governor-General of Indo-China in the years 1924-'25. During the Great War he led a battalion of colonial troops on the French front, was wounded twice, and was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour with the distinction of officer, when hostilities ended. In France he is acquainted with the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Commerce foo many years, particularly as the head of missions connected with the economic situation of French West Africa and Indo-China.

His activity extended itself not only to the principal commercial towns, but also the remotest corners within his jurisdiction, and everywhere he has left friends who will always cherish a very dear souvenir of his sympathetic and active support in all matters referred to him.

TIES OF FRIENDSHIP

This liberal and sympathetic policy followed by Lt.-Col. Bonnaud has drawn commercial and industrial India in close contact with France. To-day the public in India feel that they can derive immence benefit by developing trade relations between India on the one hand and France and French Colonies on the other. He was always the welcome guest of the Indian Chambers of Commerce who appreciated his active co-operation.

Apart from the various activities connected with the development of trade between France and India which formed the main part of his duties, he made constant efforts in the development of social and cultural relations between France and India, and in bringing about a thorough understanding between the people of the two countries.

It was on account of this ideal and policy he pursued that he came in close relation with that universal and international personage, the reversed historian and Indologist, the late Professor Sylvian Levi under whose noble inspiration he laid in Calcutta, so to say, the foundation-stone of the All-India Cultural Society, "Les Amis de Paris" in 1935.

JINNAH'S WIRE TO "DICTATOR"

Settlement Of Shahidgunj Dispute In Sight?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party will leave for Lahore on Friday next to attempt at a settlement of the Shahidganj dispute. Mr. K. L. Gauba arrived this morning and handed over to Mr. Jinnah, a letter from the Dictator of the Badshahi mosque, Professor Malaik Inayat Shah. Mr. Jinnah has telegraphed the following message in reply:—

"Received your letter and copy of the resolution. I highly appreciate it. Many thanks. Will do all in my power for an honourable settlement. Arriving Friday morning, by Frontier Mail. Reply."

The resolution referred to in the telegram means the resolution for suspension of civil disobedience movement pending a settlement by Mr. Jinnah.—United Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON E X PERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDE N T S O F COMMERCE SHOULD therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R. A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course as that Profession is overcrowded.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

WE GRAPPLED IN THE RIVER ALL DAY, AND NOT A TRACE OF A BODY--
GET DICK CHELFORD AWAY-- I WANT TO TALK TO MISS GWYN-
I UNDERSTAND YOU ---WERE ENGAGED TO LORD CHELFORD, MISS GWYN---
I WAS---UNTIL HE BECAME INTERESTED IN THE CHELFORD TREASURE---
BEFORE THAT EVERY-THING WAS SO PEACFUL --THEN HE BECAME A CHANGED MAN, AND-- AND I WASN'T SO SURE I LOVED HIM---
HOW ABOUT DICK CHELFORD?
HE DIDN'T WANT ME TO MARRY HARRY---
AND, IF HARRY IS REALLY DEAD, DICK CHELFORD INHERITS THE ESTATE AND THE TITLE!—
1-24
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LYMAN ANDERSON

ASSEMBLY MOURNS DEATH OF CONGRESS M. L. A.

(Continued From Page 1)

Railway Budget. "Unsatisfactory" is the word on many lips.

While leaders of the Parties want time to study the statement, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad who is an expert on railway matters, interviewed by the "United Press" Lobby Correspondent, said:

"It is the usual story of increased estimated revenues and lesser estimate in expenditure. But at the end we have a larger deficit than anticipated."

He said that he would oppose the proposals for a stringent legislation against ticket-less travelling and any increase in rates which was foreshadowed.

HOW BALANCE BUDGET.

Seth Govind Das points out that not one word regarding reductions in salaries and Indianization finds mention in the Railway Member's speech. These alone can bring a balanced budget.

Mr. B. Das said that the Railway Member had forgotten the most alarming future of the Lee Concessions, namely, the increasing of railway expenses by four crores.

The only remedy in his view for balancing the budget was an expert diagnosis and drastic reduction in staff expenses.—United Press.

GREAT GENTLEMAN

Assembly Mourns Congress M.L..A.'s Death

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

After the question hour in the Legislative Assembly Sir N. N. Sircar moved a condolence motion regarding the death of Mr. N. C. Bardoloi, a member of the Assembly.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that this was the eighth death among the members of the House. Mr. Bardoloi commanded great influence in his constituency.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai regarded Mr. Bardoloi as a dynamic personality. In the midst of these bereavements it became even a greater duty of the survivors to establish the principles for which he lived and to carry on the great work he left behind in order that this country might be free.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry on behalf of the Independents, Mr. Aney for the Nationalists and Sir Leslie Hudson for the European Group, associated themselves in paying tribute to Mr. Bardoloi's unassuming and indomitable courage, patriotism and good friendship.

The President described the deceased as a great gentleman.

In accordance with the wishes of all sections of the House, the President said that the House would adjourn after the presentation of the Railway Budget. The Budget being presented, the House adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE PRESIDENT FELICITATED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17

The main business of the Council of State to-day was the presentation of the Railway budget by Sir Guthrie Russell.

The question time was brief and yielded nothing of interest. the members stood when the President read the Governor-General's messages about the dates for the presentation of and the discussion on the Railway General Budget.

H. E. Viceroy has nominated Sir Phiroze Sethna, Lala Ramsaran Das, Mohd Padshah and Sir D. Devadoss to the Panel of Chairman.

TRIBUTES TO PRESIDENT

Glowing tributes were paid to Sir Manekji Dadabhoy the President, on the distinction of K.C.S.I. Conferred on him in the new year.

Other Members of the House, who received decorations in the New Year's honours, were also felicitated.

The Council adjourned until 20th instant when general discussion on the Railway budget will commence.—A.P.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Mission, Bombay.

EVASION OF SARDA ACT

Assembly Interpellations

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

It was drizzling when members of the Assembly arrived to hear the Railway Budget speech and discuss the Public Account Committee's report. Messrs. Tylden Patterson and De'Souza were sworn in as members in order to help in the debates on the Railway Budget.

At question time Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, answering Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, said: "Between 1926 and 1936 11 titles were withdrawn."

Sir Zafrullah Khan informed the same member that the existing staff of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee was one European and six Indians, and the desirability of appointing Indians as far as possible would be brought to the notice of the Committee. Sir Zafrullah Khan informed Mr. A. C. Dutt that the yield of import duties in 1934-35 on the items subject to protective duties was eight crores less than the revenue from those items before they were subjected to protective duties.

EVASION OF SARDA ACT.

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Navalrai: "Government are not in possession of conclusive evidence, either that there is a general evasion of the Sarda Act, or that there is a general demand for its amendment."

Mr. Navalrai asked whether Government made enquiries regarding British Indian subjects who performed marriages in Indian States and then returned to British India.

Sir Henry Craik was heard to say that certain enquiries were made.

Mr. N. M. Joshi suggested that Government should collect information from provincial Governments regarding all the type of evasions of this Act and publish them.

Sir Henry Craik: "I will consider that."

Dr. N. B. Khare did not move his adjournment motion relating to U.P. Government's communique about the hunger-strike of Chatterjee.

Sir F. Noyce answering Mr. Govind Das said, "the value of concessions in the form of remissions and exemptions granted by Government of India to the Imperial Airways and Trans-Continental Airways jointly, was Rs. 84,678 during 1933-34, but it is estimated that the saving in mail carriage charges paid by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department as a result of the reciprocal concession granted by the British Post Office was more than one and half lakh rupees."

Sir A. Metcalfe informed the same members that His Majesty's Ambassador at Iraq had made a representation to the Iraq Government regarding the position of Indian Nationals in Iraq and that had no law for regulating the residence of foreigners. The result of the representation would be known after the proposed law in Iraq was passed.

Mr. P. R. Rau replying to a question of Mr. Govind Das, said that Government agreed that it would be prudent to write down the railway capital from profits, but as at present there are no profits from the State Railways to dispose of the question was purely academic.

Mr. Satyamurti put short-notice questions replying to which Sir N. N. Sircar said Government would place before the Assembly the Hammond Proposals relating to the Federal Legislatures but not the proposals relating to the Provincial Legislatures. Mr. Satyamurti said in view of the fact that a majority of the members of the Federal Lower House would be elected by the Provincial Lower House, it was desirable to let the Assembly consider the Provincial proposals as well.

Sir N. N. Sircar promised to place the matter before the Government for consideration.

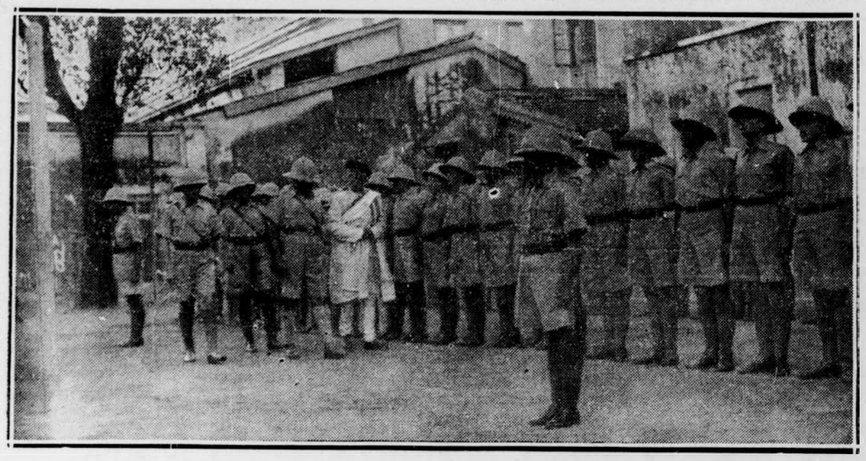
Sir G. S. Bajpai informed Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar that the Government of India had expressed the opinion to His Majesty's Government against the substitution of nomination for election in the Fiji Council and that the press report that nomination had been substituted by the Fiji Council could not be correct, as the matter could be disposed of only by an order-in-council.

"History Of Indian Journalism"

BARODA, Feb. 17.

Mr. Bhikalal B. Kapasi, a local Journalist, has been entrusted by the Government of Baroda with the task of writing the "History of Indian Journalism" with special reference to journalism in Gujerat. After approval the book is to be published in the Sayaji Sahitya Mala series.

Mr. Kapasi requests the editors of various papers to send him any useful details in this connection, at his residence in Sayajiganj, Baroda.—United Press.



His Highness the Raja of Aundh (in white) inspecting the volunteers of the Swastik League, Bombay, on Saturday.

NIMBKAR'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Madras Beach Speech Echo

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

The appeal preferred to by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Labour Leader of Bombay, who was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for a speech delivered at Madras beach in June last under Section 124 A. was dismissed by Mr. Justice Burns to-day at the Madras High Court.—United Press.

ONLY Rs. 45 LAKHS?

Subvention Too Inadequate, Protests Orissa

CUTTACK, Feb. 16.

According to the new Constitution Sind and Orissa being deficit provinces will get annual subvention from the India Government.

There is great consternation over this question in Orissa about the news that the Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 45 lakhs as subvention for the first year.

It is quite inadequate and a public meeting is being arranged to protest against this action of the India Government and to demand for more.—United Press.

SIR CHARLES WEIR DEAD

ALLAHABAD Feb. 17

Sir Charles Weir, Dean of Law, Allahabad University, and formerly a member of the Indian Public Services Commission died at 1/50 p.m. this afternoon in the European Civil Hospital after a brief illness. The University was closed immediately on receipt of the news and will remain closed tomorrow.—A.P.

MORE FUNDS FOR LAC INDUSTRY

Bajpai's Bill Before Assembly

NEW DELHI, February 17.

Sir G. S. Bajpai proposes to introduce in the Assembly, the Lac Cess Bill amending the Indian Lac Cess of 1930. Sir Girjashankar proposes to increase the cess levied on lac and refuse lac exported from countries outside India, from four annas and two annas per maund respectively to seven annas and five annas per maund, for providing the Indian Lac Cess Committee adequate funds for the improvement and development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of Indian lac. The proposal for the increase of cess has been accepted by the Indian Lac Cess Committee and by the Governments of provinces mainly concerned, viz., Bengal, U.P., Bihar & Orissa the Central Provinces and Assam.

It is also proposed to reorganize the Lac Cess Committee on the model of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research so as to provide a logical division of functions into general and technical, and appropriate the machinery for the most efficient handling of both.

It is also proposed to authorise the Committee, subject to the control of the Governor-General-in-Council to spend the lac cess funds on the patenting of discoveries by the employees.—A.P.

IN THE SOVIET PARLIAMENT

(Continued From Page 8)

nected with the defence of the country". This declaration was met with by loud applause by the deputies. Molotov concluded his review of Soviet-Japanese relations with the following: "We must further strengthen our Red Army and at the same time take advantage of every opportunity to maintain peace and to explain to the people of all countries our distinct line of principle in the international policy of peace".

Italo-Abyssinian War

Referring to the Italo-Abyssinian war Molotov declared: "The Italo-Abyssinian war is a typical imperialist war for colonies. Italian Fascism openly defends the policy of seizing Abyssinia and turning into an Italian colony. Fascist Italy emerges in the given instance as an instigator of a new re-division of the world which is fraught with big events and many unsuspected happenings for the ruling capitalist classes in Europe."

Further, Mr. Molotov, apparently having in view Great Britain, stated: "From a superficial point of view it may appear that among imperialist Powers there exist differences in principle with regard to the policy of colonial conquest. In actual fact, of course, this does not exist. Among the capitalist Powers there are no Powers which would place the independence of one or another weak country higher than the interests of its own participation in the re-division of colonies. Only the Soviet Union took up a special position of principle on the Italo-Abyssinian war alien to any imperialism, alien to any policy of colonial conquest. Only the Soviet Union declared that it stands by the principle of equality and independence for Abyssinia".

In concluding with this part of his speech Mr. Molotov said: "The Italo-Abyssinian war shows that the danger of a world war is increasingly growing, is increasingly developing in Europe. Such countries as Japan and Germany, and now also Italy, have already entered and are ready to enter to-morrow the arena of a new clash between the imperialist Powers of the whole world. There is no capitalist State which would not be affected in one or another degree by the action of the foreign policy of the three mentioned Powers. In this international situation the responsibility of the Soviet Union is particularly great".

Russia's Industrial Growth

Mr. Molotov also spoke at length about the progress made by the USSR in the field of industry during the past year. He said: "The plan for 1935 in industrial production and development of the country has been overfulfilled by 5 per cent as against the similar plan of 1934. Railway transport showed a total increase of 33 per cent in freight transportation as compared with the last year". The USSR has made great strides forward in agriculture also, according to Molotov. The 1935 grain harvest amounted to 5,500,000,000 puds (1 pud is 40 pounds).

The production of raw cotton increased by 45 per cent, sugar beet 43 per cent as compared with 1934. Livestock, which heretofore was lagging in the plan, has begun rapidly to increase. In comparison with 1934, the number of horses increased by 5 per cent, cattle, 18 per cent, sheep and goats 25 per cent.

"A special feature of 1935 was the birth of the Stakhanov movement", and Mr. Molotov added: "The Stakhanov movement in industry and transport is the result of the triumph of Socialism in our country and leads to an entire revolution in industry and transport".

Prof. K. T. Shah (right) and Dr. Vad, the two candidates

KEEN CONTEST FOR 'VARSITY SEAT

Bombay Council Bye-Election

About 1,100 people went to the polls on Monday at the Convocation Hall in connection with the Bombay Council Bye-Election for the University Constituency—thus only about 42 per cent. of the total number of voters for Bombay exercising their franchise.

In the morning polling was dull but as the day wore on it showed signs of activity.

The candidates who contested the election are: Prof K. T. Shah and Dr. B. G. Vad.

Before the lunch time only about 400 people exercised their franchise.

Volunteers of both the candidates were active and were seen busy canvassing—with blue and red badges respectively, outside the Hall. Prof. K. T. Shah, it appears, was leading by a few votes. Information from the mofussil shows that in the suburbs, in Gujerat, Sind and Karnatak. Mr. Shah secured a majority of votes.

Counting will take place on February 24.

SURAT VOTES FOR PROF. SHAH

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 17.

Sixty-seven votes were recorded to-day in the bye-election held in the Surat Collector's Office for vacant seat of University Graduates in the Bombay Legislative Council. It is believed that most of the votes were in favour of Prof. Shah.

LATE COMRADE "SAK"

Gandhiji Sends Condolence To Mrs. Saklatwala

LONDON, Feb. 8 (By Mail)

Mrs. Saklatvala still continues to receive messages of sympathy and condolences from different parts of India. This week she received the following letter on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi.

WARDHA, C.P. 24. 1. 1936

Dear Madam,

Mr. Gandhi was deeply grieved to hear of the sudden and untimely death of your dear husband whose life was one of dedication to the country's cause. If Mr. Gandhi had been well, he should have written to you himself. But as he has been unwell for some weeks, I write this on his behalf to convey to you his heartfelt condolences in your bereavement.—Your Sincerely.,

MAHADEV DESAI

AUSTRALIA WINS FOURTH TEST

JOHANNESBURG, February 17.

In the fourth Test match between Australia and South Africa, Australia were out for 439 runs. South Africa made 157 and 98. Australia thus won by an innings and 184 runs.—Reuter.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Independent Independents

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The so-called Independent Party of the Assembly has again shown itself in its true colours during the voting on Mr. Das's Bill. From the Division List one finds that the "Leader" of the party has voted with half a dozen members in one lobby whilst the very Deputy Leader of the same party with remainder has voted in the other.

This is by no means a sole instance where the members of this mythical party have voted as they liked. As true Independent candidates, they voted absolutely independently, even independently of their own party. Members in this group belong to every shade of political and social thought, from mild Nationalist to confirmed Government supporters, from reformists to dangerous reactionaries, and to put this strange and unnatural conglomeration into one party is a political heresy.

To a student of political institutions the persistent employment of this misnomer for describing such a heterogenous collection is nothing short of an outrage on the accepted political concepts. It is high time in order that the present generation should not seem ridiculous at the hands of future historians, that the claim of its leaders that they have a party, is not countenanced any more by our publicists and the press reporters.

"Independent Party" is a clumsy fallacy not reflecting any credit or intelligence on those who hold it out as a party or on those who give countenance to it and the sooner it is removed from discussions of our Assembly politics, the better it is for all.

In fact, from last year's Division Lists one finds that Mr. Jinnah's personal influence is confined to about half-a-dozen members who usually vote with him, whereas the others are influenced by their own outlook and by the arguments of the Government and the Opposition speakers. Hence in future it will be nearer the truth to divide the House into

(i) Government supporters.

(ii) The Opposition including the Bengal Nationalists

(iii) Jinnah's Group—about 6 usual supporters (mild Nationalists).

(iv) The Independent members belonging to no party.

From personal experience, I can say that often during division Mr. Jinnah has to cut a sorry figure at the entrance of his lobby watching the majority of his supposed supporters coolly walk into the opposite camp.—Yours, etc.

CRITIC.

Mussalmans And Council Of State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days back I read a very curious appeal under the hand of Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha. It asked the voters of the Council of State constituency not to promise their votes to any candidate until Mr. Jinnah returns from Delhi and decides as to who should, between Sir Suleman and Mr. R. M. Chinoy, stand for the Council of State election.

Sir, the appeal was a very amazing one, being of a type which is not usually made, out of sheer decency by prospective candidates. Furthermore as the matter between the two candidates was entirely a personal matter, it was improper to have made a public appeal to the voters on its basis. I have failed to trace any creditable motive if there is one underlying it, but on the other hand I feel the object of the publication was to influence the minds of the voters in some insidious manner.

Sir Suleman and Mr. Chinoy have already been in the legislatures once before and every one knows what they have done there. I do not see why the voters should wait for two-hand-a-half months if a candidate offers himself for their support in the meantime.

I may point out to Mr. Jinnah that whilst better equipped and more spirited persons from the younger generation are aspiring to serve the country through the legislature, it is certainly not right that he should be a party to the creation of such vested rights in the legislatures.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM VOTER."

"Training For Solicitor's Examination"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. V. N. Majmudar's contribution in the issue of the "Chronicle" of February 5th regarding the "Training for solicitors' Examination" makes an interesting reading. In this connection it may be recalled that though the All-India Solicitors' Conference held in Calcutta so far as in 1929. passed "by a large majority" the resolution "that in the opinion of that conference the conduct of the examination of articled clerks should be entrusted to the respective Law Societies as in England the matter does not seem to have made much headway due possibility to the apathy of the public in general and solicitors in particular. The letter of your correspondent, Mr. Majumdar, therefore, strikes a refreshing note.

What the articled clerks, however, are interested in, is not who conducts the examination (they call it 'slaughter' not examination) but how it is conducted. As Mr. Herbert Warren rightly points out: "it is useless to pitch the standard too high." If the object here in Bombay, also, is to keep down the numbers of those entering the profession (and there does not seem to be any other) "it should" out of sheer humanity "be done at an earlier stage rather than at a later stage." It would be much better to restrict the right to sign articles to only those who secure not less than 60 per cent. of the marks obtainable at the 2nd LL.B examination or if any disparity is feared in the standard of the different universities let there be conducted an entrance examination which each candidate should, before signing the articles, be required to pass and in which none be permitted to appear more than once. This will at least, spare us the sorry spectacle of the same candidates appearing year in and year out in an examination which at present has in the mind of the public become a bye-word for a game of chance and it will also prevent much avoidable sorrow and suffering. Yes, sorrow and suffering for the woes of the examinees are real. They are nowhere better presented then in the "Typical sketches drawn from life" which appeared in the "Bombay Law Journal" in the issue of September 1935 (Vol. XIII No. 4) illustrating "the physical mental and moral wrecks that unduly stiff examinations make of your lives." A more scathing commentary on the whole system of training and examination of solicitors' articled clerks there cannot be.—Yours etc.,

A SOLICITOR.

● Whenever you need a powerful, dependable antiseptic, turn to Listerine for sure results. Listerine kills more than 200,000 000 germs in 15 seconds, yet it is perfectly safe to use. As a gargle it helps prevent colds, coughs, sore throat . . . stops unpleasant breath. Applied to burns, cuts or bruises it soothes inflamed tissues and speeds up healing. Wherever you use it it destroys dangerous germs and insures complete cleanliness. Keep a bottle handy at all times.

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC

League-Conference Merger

Aga Khan Urges Decision Of Question After Elections

HIS PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

NEW DELHI, Feb 17.

The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference resumed its sitting this morning.

His Highness the Aga Khan took the chair amidst cheers. The Aga Khan read out his statement frequently punctuated with applause.

The following is the concluding portion of the statement:—

In the case of the Central Legislature, they retained their proportion to a certain extent, but with the extinction of the official block, from the communal point of view, they are not going to be as strong in the future as in the past. But here again their motive for political advance was national and not communal. They failed to secure clear enunciation of their undoubted right to adequate representation in the services in the provinces, but have been feeling that their case is so strong, that no Government claiming to be civilised will be in a position to refuse their just demand.

They are not elated by successes achieved nor are they too depressed by failures suffered. Success and failure in life, and particularly political life are inevitable and regardless of them we should go on.

"India is now entering a new phase of political life. Indian Muslims are ready to take their due share in developing the political life in the best interests of the country. Their political goal is Dominion Status. They feel that India's most pressing needs are externally securing recognition in other countries.

UNFAIR TREATMENT.

"Indians are not fairly treated, whether in the Dominions or in the colonies. At home Indians must have economic re-organisation—there is wide gulf between different sections of Indians, extreme poverty, hunger and nakedness, emaciated and enfeebled body and ignorance, human beings by courtesy only and added to their economically depressed status, they are also intellectually depressed.

"With this denial of divinity in mankind, there is denial of human brotherhood and we have developed intolerance in matters religious and sectarian. The whole economic, social and religious fabric calls for immediate relief-uplift of the weak-economically, intellectually and culturally that there may be left no one to be called downtrodden.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

"Faith is a matter of individual convictions and should not be allowed to create ill-will between the various communities of India. Islam teaches Tolerance and the smallest and humblest should feel, that in a self-governing India his faith in religion will be secure and also his culture.

"I have so far referred to the past. What is the immediate future, which is to be the object of political changes that are coming? What are we to strive for and pledge as programme to our countrymen and what is the real work to be accomplished? Future programme is for 'uplift' personal, spiritual, moral, intellectual and economical and not only of families, but also of the poor masses needy and backward.

"It is this noble work of uplift with which we should concern ourselves irrespective of considerations of caste, colour or creed. Thus the prescription which thoughtful Indian prescribe for the betterment of India is an honourable position abroad?"

Sir Shafat Ahamed Khan then moved the resolution "This meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference places on record its grateful thanks to His Highness the Aga Khan for the constructive lead he has given to the community at this juncture, in his statement, made at this meeting, and adopts the policy enunciated therein as an integral part of its programme and appeals to Indian Muslims of all schools of thought to give effect to it".

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry asked for a ruling whether the meeting was of all those invited or of the Executive Board. He had throughout been opposed to the Muslim Conference and did not wish to participate in its proceedings.

RESOLUTION PASSED

H. H. the Aga Khan said that the meeting was of the Board and others were invited as guests.

The resolution was passed after a large number of speeches were made paying a glowing tribute to the services of His Highness the Aga Khan.

The question of amalgamating the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference was not put forward in view of H. H. the Aga Khan's opinion that it may be left over for decision of Muslims elected to the new provincial legislatures.

Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan moving his resolution said that but for H. H. the Aga Khan's personality, the Muslim community would not have achieved what it did and would have been exposed to imminent risks (applause). He assured all nationalists that his friends would ally themselves with nationalists for the development of the country and home rule. H. H. the Aga Khan was the leader of the entire delegation to the Round Table Conference and the fact that Muslims worked in accord with the rest of the delegates was borne out by the Hindu Mahasabha delegate to the Conference.

Mr. Syed Mahammed Padshah supported the resolution and paid tribute to the Aga Khan's services.

MERGER SUGGESTED

Raja Ghazanfarali said that the success achieved by the Indian delegation in London was entirely due to H. H. the Aga Khan's personal influence. He felt, however, it was difficult to maintain two parallel Muslim organisations. His Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Fazli Husain were here and also Mr. M. A. Jinnah whose services to the community were unparalleled and unique (cheers). Let the three meet and bring about a merger.

His Highness the Aga Khan replying said that both he and Sir Fazli Husain carefully considered the matter and felt as democrats that the question should not be decided just now. When the Muslim Conference was organized in 1929 the main idea was it should be a conference of Muslim elected legislators. Shortly, provincial councils will be elected by a very wide franchise, and those Muslim legislators who will be elected under the Provincial autonomy, will decide the question. Had those elections been not imminent he and Sir Fazli Hussain would have faced the responsibility of deciding the question. He reminded them that non-Muslims also had more than one body.

NO RIVALRY.

Raja Ghazanfarali and Mr. Mahamed Azharali pointed out that it would cause confusion and trouble as happened at the last election if both the League and Conference put up rival candidates.

Mr. Hoosain Imam did not like the wording of the resolution.

The Nawab of Chattari said that the resolution had unanimous support. As regards the question of merger, tois should be brought up if necessary as a separate resolution.

Sir Muhamed Yakub deprecated any speech which would give the impression outside that the Conference and the League were hostile organisations when in fact they had the same objective. The resolution was declared carried unanimously.

Sir Halim Ghuznavi mentioned what H. H. the Aga Khan had done for Bengal and how Hindu-Muslim settlement in Bengal had been almost reached through the good offices of H. H. The Aga Khan. It was a lie to say H. H. the Aga Khan was a communalist.

SHAUKAT ALI'S PROTEST.

Maulana Shaukat Ali wished to be heard as he had been invited to the meeting and the agenda had been sent to him which should not have been done if the meeting was of the Executive Board only. He appealed to H. H. The Aga Khan not to lend his name to the resolution as His Highness did not know how some people exploited His Highness's association with such a resolution. He said that H. H. the Aga Khan was not a king but the Muslims treated him like one (applause) and wished him to be above party politics. H. H. the Aga Khan asked what improvement Maulana Shaukat Ali would suggest. Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he wished the resolution to be confined to thanks to H. H. the Aga Khan.

Mr. Habib declared that the resolution has been already passed.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that it was not so. They should not pass any such resolution at this meeting.

Thereafter Mr. Hossain Imam moved that a sub-committee be appointed to fix date and venue of the next Muslim Conference session. This was agreed to. Concluding H. H. the Aga Khan said that the date and venue should be fixed in consultation with the the officers of the All India Muslim League with a view to maintain unity. The Conference then dissolved after three cheers for H. H. the Aga Khan.—A. P.

RENT AND REVENUE IN U. P.

Govt. Propose Settlement Operation On Present Level Of Prices

LUCKNOW, February 15.

Following prolonged consultations between the Government and representatives of landed interests in the province with a view to arriving at an equitable adjustment in remissions in rent and revenue, the U. P. Government have arrived at a certain decision, which is embodied in a communique. After making a retrospective survey of reactions of the slump in prices of agricultural produce on rent and revenue problems and measures taken by the Government from time to time to give relief to those affected by the changing economic conditions, the communique announces that the Government propose to resume the settlement operations at the prevailing level of prices and fix new revenue for a full period of forty years laid down in the land revenue Act; and by revision of the current demand in districts where settlement is not due, to modify demand for the remaining period of settlement.

But while these measures would, adds the communique, result in reassessment and redistribution of revenue on an equitable basis, in accordance with the established law, they would by themselves leave untouched the problem of adjusting recorded rents to the prevailing economic conditions. It appears to the Government that the most simple and satisfactory method of rectifying at once the land revenue and rents in the shortest possible time is to enact brief measures temporarily amending the Land Revenue Act.

An amending bill will introduce a minimum amount of change deemed indispensable for giving effect to the purposes outlined. The Government propose, as soon as the Bill is passed, to resume the work of settlement in Meerut, Bijnor, Stapur, Bahraich and Sultanpur districts. They also propose as early as possible to commence the work of revision of revenue and rents in a number of other districts.

The Communique concludes Government see no practicable or desirable alternative to the course outlined. It would be regrettable to fail to adapt rent and revenue system of the province which has been slowly and carefully evolved to the prevailing economic conditions. Such a failure might result in the introduction at some future date of new untried system of rural taxation, based on a political theory, which by ignoring the established rights and tenures in land and the realities of economic conditions in the countryside might produce disastrous consequences.—A.P.

A Montgomery message says a severe lorry accident took place between Okara and Gamber Railway stations. It is alleged that a lorry packed with passengers from Montgomery was going to Lahore when in the way the driver of the lorry tried to overtake another lorry but the engine went out of control with the result that it turned turtle. Sixteen passengers are reported to be injured severely and one woman is stated to be in critical condition.

Great Loss To Central Govt.'s Revenue

HOWRAH BRIDGE CONTRACT 'SCANDAL'

M. L. A. Deputation's Appeal: Why Place Order Outside India?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

A deputation of some leading Members of the Assembly waited this morning on the Commerce Member and the Member for Industries and Labour to the Government of India, regarding the question of the New Howrah Bridge contract.

The deputation, included Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President of the Assembly, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. G. Morgan, Mr. R. S. Sarma Sir A. H. Guznavi, Doctor Pramatha Banerjee, Mr. Nirmal Chander Chander, Mr. M. C. Raja, Mr. Nilkantdas, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Amrendra Chatterjee, Pandit L. K. Maitra and Mr. S. K. Som.

WHY NON-INDIAN TENDERS?

Mr. R. S. Sarma, spokesman of the deputation, made the following statement:—"On behalf of the deputation, I want to place before the Government of India some facts of public importance regarding the question of Howrah Bridge. Apprehension has been expressed in many quarters and recently in the Assembly, that the contract for the construction of this big bridge might be placed outside India to a non-Indian tenderer. Placing the order with a non-Indian tenderer will, in our opinion result in loss of revenue to the Central Government. Placing the order outside will mean not only the loss of steel order to the Tata Iron and Steel Company (which is a protected industry) who have, with the bridge in view, incurred heavy expenditure to equip themselves for production of high tensible steel, but the bulk of money which must be spent on the fabrication of such an important structure will be spent outside India. We think, on modest computation, and conservative estimate, a sum of one crore will be spent in India if the order is placed in India. This amount will, however, be spent outside India if the order is placed with non-Indian tenderer.

EMPLOYMENT FOR 5000

Furthermore, it is beyond question that if this order is placed in India, nearly 5,000 labourers, including workmen, supervisors ,draftsmen etc. and highly skilled workers will be employed in the country for a period of three years and more. It is estimated that Rs. 20 lakhs will be distributed in wages to labour. Thirdly, if the order is placed in India, and not outside, an additional revenue, accruing to Raiways in shape of freights will be about 15 lakhs, which will be lost to Government if the order is placed outside India. It will be realised that the existence of a healthy steel fabrication industry in India is a matter of national importance, both in times of peace and war, and is a necessary compliment to the indigenous steel making industry, and if order of this magnitude, which the industry in India is well equipped to carrry out, is allowed to be placed outside the country, the industry must receive a very serious setback."

Mr. Sarma concluded by saying that he and his colleagues were deeply conscious of the fact that in no hands were the interests of Bengal safer than in those of the Government of Bengal. The object of the deputation was simply to invite Government of India to draw the Bengal Government's attention to the Central Government's aspect of the matter. Both the Commerce Member and the Industries Member were very sympathetic and said they were fully alive to the points raised by the deputation, and the Bengal Government would be acquainted with the request made by the deputation.—A. P.

ARYAN REMEDY FOR WORLD'S ILLS

Base Society On "Varnashra Dharma", Says R. P. Masani

The 50th annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society, of Bombay, was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, on Wednesday last when the report and accounts for 1935 were adopted. Mr. R. P. Masani was reappointed President.

Mr. Masani, in his presidential address spoke on "The Ancient Organization of Society in India and Iran. When the Aryan ancestors of the Hindus and Zoroastrians lived together in their primitive home he said, class conflict was minimised and social specialisation and co-operation increased. It was only when the ancient idea of organic unity and interdependence was lost sight of that ideas of exclusiveness crept in and gave rise to a multiplicity of castes and sub-castes.

The foremost among the self-governing institutions were the village councils representing all castes and all interests for the management of the affairs of the community. The craft-guilds and the merchant guilds illustrated another phase of corporate activity. In the sphere of local Government there were provincial and urban corporations. Their functions included police protection and poor relief, medical aid and provision for the mentally defective, the blind, the orphan.

Co-operative labour obviated to a large extent the necessity of taxation.

WESTERN FAILURE.

Thus the ancient social organization which at first sight appeared to be antagonistic to the principles of democracy, was instrumental in creating a strong sense of democracy and evolving a system of local Government with highly developed constitutions, and efficient machinery of administration, challenging comparison with modern parliamentary institutions.

Continuing he said all conferences of advanced nations and their wanton social theories and system had so far failed to provide stable foundations on which nations of the world could, individually and collectively, build a life of orderly progress. Could not the ancient Aryan philosophy and organization of society, with the catholicity of outlook and practicable socialism, suggest to them lines for a more rational organization of world society and international comity?

Already not a few Western thinkers had been impressed by the potentiality of the ancient fourfold functional organization for the promotion of social efficiency. As an illustration of the trend of modern philosophical thought in favour of the reconstruction of society on the basis of caste, Mr. Masani cited the views of Neitzsche and Wells for the integration of natural differences between individuals so as to promote the advancement of society to the highest pitch of efficiency. The phenomenal experiment now being made in Soviet Russia was another illustration. It was more or less a conscious or unconscious adaptation of the Aryan classification of society on a functional basis, the only difference being that instead of class collaboration, there was state-regulated co-operation.

WAY TO END PRESENT STRIFE.

What was the outcome of the recent race conflicts and convulsions? In the social sphere, an epidemic of anti-social and anti-humanitarian fever, a plague of race pride and race-prejudice, hatred and desire, for revenge, and an outbreak of lust for power, such as the world has not witnessed before. In the economic sphere, sheer blindness of economic action, myopic safeguarding of national trade and industry by means of suffocating tariff walls, resulting in dire depression, distress and degradation. In the political sphere, aggressive and frenzied nationalism dominating the public mind, perpetually stirring up strife and vitiating the atmosphere of international comity. In not a single country where such conflicts were fomented in the name of nationalism was there happiness or prosperity. Everywhere people found that the weapons that their masters had forged for wielding against the rest of the world smote the smiters themselves no less than their victims. So long as the nations of the world would not learn to realise the same self in all human beings as did the ancient Aryans, so long as they would not base their social and economic organization on the foundations of Dharma, there could be no peace in place of the present struggle, no love in place of the present hatred, no co-operation in place of the present cut-throat competition. They should all, therefore, strive to preach and propagate the fundamental principles of the all-embracing Varna-Asrama Dharma.

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This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

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MISS LILAMANI NAIDU

Appointed Asst. Secretary, External Relations Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 15

For the first time a woman, Miss Lilamani Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is appointed Assistant Secretary of External Relations Committee. The public welcome this departure by the Government in the appointment of women item

The Hyderabad Legislative Council meeting which was fixed 19th instant is postponed to 27 th.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Good Effect Of Passage Of Soil Conservation Bill

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER QUIET

Wheat Easy, Linseed Quiet And Jute Dull But Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

On Monday cross-rate ruled steady.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN N. Y. COTTON.

The passage of the Soil Conservation Bill by the Senate was regarded as constructive in the New York cotton market and prices advanced on local and foreign buying. The undertone was good.

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER QUIET.

London gold was unchanged and silver was quiet.

WHEAT EASY AND JUTE DULL.

Wheat was easy. Linseed was quiet. Jute was dull but rubber was steady.

SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange displayed fairly good activity on some support. Gilt-edged securities were in better request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb. 17.

Previous closing	10.56
To-day's opening	10.58
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	10.62
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.72
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 196-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 17.

The passage of the soil conservation bill by the senate was construed as very constructive developments with the result that to-days trading displayed somewhat better activity with local and foreign interests showing more interest while improved consumption figures for January gave further encouragement and prices generally moved up steadily but the uncertainty surrounding the final definite form programme checked speculation and movements were rather narrow.

Trading in July commenced at 10.58 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and foreign and local buying together with trade covering with July rising to 10.61. At this level the demand slowed down but the undertone kept steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.62 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.36/11.35) 11.32/11.32
May (10.92/10.91) 10.92/10.92
July (10.61/10.60) 10.58/10.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.92) 5.90
American May (5.83) 5.80
Egyptian March (8.75) 8.74
Egyptian May (8.58) 8.53

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 196-4 and Rs. 197 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 197 with New York futures about 7 points up.

Fourth All-India Cotton Forecast

The Fourth All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1935-36 will be posted in the Marwari Bazaar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 18th February 1936.

INDORE COTTON MARKET.

Indore, Feb. 17.

Yesterday Cotton Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 195/10, and advanced to Rs. 196/12 at midnight, closed at Rs. 196/12, to-day opened at Rs. 196, now Rs. 195/12, Jota Rs. 6/10 five difference Rs. 1/8, ten difference Re. 0/12/0, Fatak Rs. 2/8, difference opinion uncertain.

A Jamalpur (Mymensingh) message says the police raided the house of Mr. Suresh Chandra Dhar of Deurparchandra in the suburbs and recovered, it is said, eleven spent up cartridges filled with papers from an out house attached to the premises. Suresh Babu and his brother-in-law were taken to the thana but they were subsequently let off.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 17.

Previous closing	5.00 1/4
To-day's opening	4.99 1/2
To-day's closing	4.98 1/2

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 17.

Previous closing	4.99 5/8
To-day's opening	4.99 7/8
To-day's closing	4.99 1/16
Difference	+00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 17.

Previous closing	74.76
To-day's opening	74.81
To-day's closing	74.63
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 7/8 and then steadied to 4.99 15/16 subsequently on the lack of support the rate fell to 4.99 7/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.99 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.81 and then eased to 74.79 with a somewhat lower tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.66.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 17.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 11/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 17.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11 1/2) £7-0-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 17.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 17.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 3/8) 5.64 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.76) 37.81
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.18) 62.18
London on Shanghai	(1-2 17/32) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/14 and 49/7. Prices showed some easiness on scattered selling and lack of buying orders but later rates improved on some upcountry buying and covering. Subsequently trading was colourless due to the lack of stimulating London advices. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/11 and 42/5 for first settlement 49/3 second settlement.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/9 and 34/11/6. The market was quiet and featureless with very little interest displayed in view of quiet foreign exchange movements. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/11/6 and 34/11/3.

JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

Limited Turnover In Coals

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7

Jutes ruled quiet but steady after weekend and trading was only on a limited scale. In coals there was only limited turnover in which burrakurs and bengal Nagpores kept steady. In teas slight enquiry was in evidence amongst more popular stocks. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—three per cent. loan 1941 104/7; three and half per cent. Government paper 97/6; three and half per cent. loan 1947/50 107 small lot; four per cent. loan 1960/70 112/2 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/13 small lot; four per cent Punjab bonds 1948 109/6; five per cent. U.P. bonds 144 114/5 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad pref. 137 small lot; imperial fully paid 1558 small odd lot; reserve 128/12.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Lt. 87/8 small lot; Barasatbasirhat 52/8 Ex. Div; Mymensingh Bhaira B. Bazar guaranteed 94; do Rebate 95/8;

Cotton:—Kesoram 2/14.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpur Ordy 28/8; Burrakur 10/4.

Jutes:—Auckland 179 small lot; Birla 12/14; Champdany 160 small lots; Dalhousie 283; Delta 304; Kamarhatty 475 Ex. Div; National 20/10; Presidency 4/4; Reliance 65/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Pref. 13/15; Muttra Electric 10/12; Shahjahanpur Elec. 5/10; Indian wood products 25/14; Bengal paper Ordy. 107/4; Bengal Assam Steamship Ordy. 228.

Sugars:—New Savan 11/4; Murree Brewery 216 small lot; Raza Sugar 14/8.

Debentures:—seven per cent. Andhra Paper Mill 100/8; seven per cent. 1938/43 102; five and half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee property 100.

A D. I. Khan message says seven Muslim women, who used to beg in the streets, entered the house of a Muslim gentleman in Mohallah Roshan Chiragh Wala, where only a girl was sitting. One of the women gagged the girl and the others began to remove the ornaments and other articles. However, the girl raised an alarm and people collected.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 72 May and 72 1/2. The market was generally quiet in the absence of any important buying with operators awaiting outside developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.98. The market showed little activity in the absence of public participation influenced by disappointing outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£207 buyers £207 1/2 sellers. Steady) £208 3/4 buyers £209 1/4 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£15 3/4 buyers £16 sellers. Firm) £16 1/4 buyers No sellers. Firm

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/2 to £40) £40 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"General selling. India small buyers. Market quiet."

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£18 13/16 buyers) £18 5/8 paid and sellers.

Dunlop February (£23 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning February (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16 paid and value) 7 7/16 paid and buyer

April June (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 9/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata February (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 12/16 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 12-0 p.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 3
Linseed May	7 4 6
Linseed September	7 8 0

The market was quiet.

Substantial Rise In Aviation And Motor Shares

AMERICAN DOMESTIC PRICE OF COPPER INCREASED

40 Million Sterling Credit To France By London

COPPERS AND RAILROADS WELL SUPPORTED IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

On the Stock Exchange interest was mainly confined to issues closely allied to armaments and several substantial rises were registered especially in aviation and motor shares, otherwise the markets were quiet. Incopper shares the rise followed the last week's announcement of an increase in the American domestic price. Other base metals followed sympathetically.

The exchanges were quiet apart from the late improvement in the franc on the announcement of forty million sterling credit to France at 3 per cent for nine months arranged in London.

Wall Street was firm. Among industrials, coppers and railroads were well supported.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, February 6, £97 1/2
Friday, February 7, £97 5/8
Monday, February 10, £97 3/4
Tuesday, February 11, £97 3/4
Wednesday, February 12, £98
Thursday, February 13, £98
Friday, February 14 £98 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 17.

3-30 p.m.

Market generally were firm especially shares connected with Government's defence measures and notably aviations which were buying out. Industrials were generally good. Internationals were firmer on better Wall Street advices.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £106 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117) £117

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-9) 22-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£9 1/8) £9 1/2
Musical Industries (27-9) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-6) 9-6
Woolsworth New Ford (122-9) 122-9
Realisation 1930 (£90 3/4) £90 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (39-3) 39-3
University Ordinary (34-9) 34-9
Ford Motors (34-9) 35-3
Cable Wires (£9) £8 3/4
British American Tobacco (129-6) 129-6
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 155-0
P and O S N Company Defd (21-4 1/2) 21-4 1/2
Distillers (103-6) 102-6
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (13-4) 13-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-9) 64-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (57-1 1/2) 54-6 Ex Div.
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (25-0) 26-3
Inter Nickels (49 3/8) 50 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 17.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111 1/4) £111 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Donara Tea (47-6) 48-0
Empire of India Ceylon (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (30-0) 30-0
Gula Kelampong (28-9) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (63-0) 63-0
Burma Corporation (10-7 1/2) 10-3 Ex Div.
Rio Tintos (£21 5/8) £22 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (65-0) 65-0
Crown Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/2) £13 1/2
Goddar New (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Moddar New (57-6) 57-6
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-9) 42-6
Anglo Iranian (90-0) 89-4 1/2
Burma Oil (91-3) 91-3
Mexican Eagle (11-7 1/2) 11-7 1/2
Shell Transport (90-0) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 1/2) £33 3/8 x xx

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£52 1/2) £50 1/4 Ex Div.
L M Ford (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 3/4) £5 3/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/4) £136 1/2
London Board G Stock (£104) £102 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 17.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 59) dol 59 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/8) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 58 3/8) dol 60 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 3/4) unquoted.

"PERVERSION OF FACT"

Labour Protest Against Rly. Member's Speech

(From A Correspondent.)

The statement of the Government of India on Railway Finance in the Assembly that the loss to Railways was due to Labour legislation and improvement in Labour condition came up for sharp criticism at a meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers at Matunga on Monday. Mr. Jhabvala, the President of the Bombay Branch on the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, presided.

It was explained to the men that all the Labour legislations enacted have adversely affected the service conditions of the workers. The Trade Disputes Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Trade Dispute Conciliation Act have only created more obstacles in the way of the workers to fight for the amelioration of their miserable conditions. The now scale of pay has further lowered the already low standard of living. The revised pass rules the revised leave rules, the revised rule governing the discharge and dismissal of railway employees are all detrimental to the interest of the workers inasmuch as they have deprived the men of whatever favourable concession they had in the past.

The application of Geneva and Washington Conventions have cost nothing as more men have been retrenched than engaged. It was absolutely misleading to put the responsibility of loss on the shoulders of poor railway workers. The following resolution was unanimously passed in the meeting:

PERVERSION OF FACT.

"This meeting expresses its most considered and emphatic opinion that the attempt of the Railway Member in attributing the deficit in the Railway Budget to the ratification of Geneva and Washington Conventions is a perversion of fact."

"This meeting declares that the major weight of all the so-called deficit has been transferred to the shoulders of the railway workers from year to year by retrenching more than two lakhs railway workers during the last 5 years and still carrying on a systematic retrenchment as recommended by the Pope-Committee, as well as withdrawing the concessions one after another.

"This meeting views the statement of the Railway Member in the Assembly as a warning for further for retrenchment and, therefore, calls upon the railway workers to organise for resisting any fresh offensive."

Messrs. R. A. Khedgiker, Zulmiram Chowdhary and D. S. Vaida addressed the meeting.

Despite Obstacles Russia Has Achieved Miracles

PERTINENT CRITICISM AND BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT

Ethel Mannin, writes in "New Leader."

So many comrades have asked me, concerning my recent big Russian journey, "What are your general impressions?" that I proposed to try to condense into this brief article the reply to that question, which really needs a whole book—which I am writing—to answer adequately.

With a Russian-speaking friend I covered some 7,000 miles, travelling with a consulate visa—which enables the bearer to travel freely, like a Russian citizen, and which is not easy to get—"bootleg" roubles, and completely unconducted. From Moscow we went down through the Ukraine, from Kiev to Kharhov, down to Rostov on the Don, and into the heart of the Caucasus, from Sotchi, a "Riviera" resort on the Black Sea, to Nalchik, amongst the Caucasian mountains, over the Georgian Military Highway to Tiflis, and from thence by air to Baku, from which, though we had no permit to do so—permits for Russian Turkestan not being granted to English people except in very, very exceptional cases—we crossed the Caspian Sea.

We went right through Turkestan, from Krasnovodsk to Tashkent, stopping off at Samarkand, and back to Moscow on the five-and-a-half day train. How we evaded detection and expulsion, and the strange and wonderful things we saw on this vast journey, I have no space to recount here; I outline the ground covered merely to indicate that I have perhaps some little claim to knowing something about the real Russia—which claim all too many people base merely on a knowledge of Moscow, judging Russia by which is as absurd as judging England by London.

The general impression is one of progress—a visible progress; building, all the time, everywhere, even out in the deserts and in the wild loneliness of the steppes. Everywhere are newly-erected blocks of workers' apartments, and blocks in the course of erection. After a year's absence I found Moscow almost unrecognisable, so rapidly and extensively has the building progressed. It is now a tremendously modern and Americanised city of semi-skyscrapers and fine large stores full of all manner of luxury goods, not merely perfumes, flowers, fancy goods, but luxury foodstuffs such as rich cakes, pastries, chocolates, etc. The people also are much better dressed than a year ago.

It is the same story of progress all over Russia, in the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia, Turkestan, new blocks of apartments, workers' rest-homes and sanatoria, theatres, schools, universities, stores, hotels. That in the face of every conceivable obstacle and set-back which could possibly impede the progress of a country, the U.S.S.R. has achieved miracles, is absolutely undeniable. And that all over Russia there are still people living under very bad conditions does not alter this supreme and obvious fact.

BETTER EVERY DAY.

After all one has heard of improved living conditions in the U.S.S.R. it is admittedly a shock to find people, as we did, in Tiflis—Stalin's home-town—living in cellars, windowless, with earth floors, and in unspeakable hovels as on the oil-field of Baku; to be accosted by beggars, and see people sleeping out at nights, and outside of Moscow it is impossible not to get a depressing impression of a drab level of poverty where the crowds in the streets are concerned.

But everywhere throughout the Union, people assured us, "Things are getting better—every day," and the answer to the bad living conditions still to be found is that building is going ahead literally day and night. Under the Re-Building of Moscow scheme it is planned eventually to double the room-space of everyone.

Russia is not yet the Promised Land; she is still the Promising Land—but there is every reason to believe that she will fulfil her promises in the matter of decent living conditions for all; she is, indeed, fulfilling them as fast as she can. Food is plentiful and no longer rationed. The aim is not to raise wages, but to lower the cost of living, which has fallen within the last year.

THE CLASSLESS SOCIETY.

It is no just or true or pertinent criticism to say of Russia that she is not yet Utopia; the marvel is that under the circumstances she has achieved so much. What is a pertinent criticism, and a bitter disappointment, is that she should yet be so far from having achieved a classless society. Equality she does not claim to have achieved—but is that any reason, for example, why, within a short walk of a commissar's charming palatial summer home—the family has also an apartment in Moscow—the workers of a State (not collective) farm should live four to a squalid room? One dreadful room we inspected contained two narrow iron bedsteads and a chair, and housed a man and a woman and two young children. The commissar and his wife are also four in family, but they have a whole house with large rooms and servants and every comfort. . . .

Again—much is made of the fact that the tourist boats which run from London to Leningrad are virtually one class, the second and third class passengers having the free run of the decks and lounges; it is a very different story with the steamers of the Caspian Sea, which my friend and I crossed 4th class, because, after waiting all day in a queue for tickets, nothing else was available. (A large number of "delegates," we were told, had caused a run on the 1st.) Fourth class admits you to the boat and no more; you lie on the deck, in the bows, completely without shelter. For two nights and a day we lay on the deck by the anchor chains, not an inch of deck-space visible, so closely were we packed. . . The covered first class deck was empty at the time when the 1st class passengers lay snug in their cabins. You would have thought that those of us compelled to lie on the deck might at least have been allowed to do so under cover.

You would have thought that in a Socialist country delegates, commissars, and Red Army officers would take their chance of getting "soft" places on trains and steamers, queueing up like anyone else, instead of being privileged. But over and over again, travelling not as tourists but like Russian citizens, we failed to get soft places on the trains because they were all taken, we were told, by commissars and Red Army officers. (Once when I had secured a soft place it was "commandeered")' at the last minute, and I was unable to travel that night.)

That a new bourgeoisie of better-paid workers (one engineer I know in Moscow gets 2,000 roubles a month, and has a charming four-roomed apartment for himself and his wife! another engineer friend of mine gets only 200 roubles a month, and he and his wife share one squalid room in an apartment which houses three other couples, their communal servant sleeping in the kitchen on the floor) and of a privileged class—professional workers, writers, artists, etc.—is growing up I am afraid I am convinced. . . unless something is done to check it.

DISPARITY TOO GREAT.

Granted that the more valuable worker is entitled to better pay, the disparity in wages and privileges is still, in my opinion, too great to be consistent with the true Socialist ideal of each according to his needs: the skilled engineer and the great artist, for example, are more valuable to the community than the unskilled labourer and the scavenger, and therefore entitled to higher remuneration, but that is no reason why they and their families should be given comfortable apartments whilst the unskilled labourer and his family be crowded into one room: the latter, as a fellow human being, needs the sam living conditions as the more gifted and therefore more valuable worker; to make privileges of decent living conditions is to violate the whole Marxist principle of each according to his needs.

Taking all these things into consideration, not excluding its militarism and its foreign policy, it is impossible not to see Russia today as a gigantic question-mark, and anxiously ask concerning it—Quo vadis?

A press note issued by the Government of India Department of Industries and Labour says:—

The Government of India have selected Dr. Lalchand Varman, P.H.D. Lac Research physicist, London Shellac Research Bureau, for appointment as research officer, Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau, Indian Store Department. Dr. Varman is expected to take charge of his office in July.

Cotton Pool To Liquidate Around Present Prices

Southern And Foreign Selling In New York

LONDON AND BOMBAY SELLING IN LIVERPOOL

Tax Uncertainty Restricts Cloth Business

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easy on Southern and foreign selling. Confidence was disturbed by increased liquidation of March by so-called Government houses. It is stated that the Cotton Pool will liquidate March holdings, if possible around the present price for spot cotton.

On Saturday the New York cotton future market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also on Southern and Foreign selling. There was some liquidation of March contracts of the Cotton Pool as it is stated that the Pool Manager is inclined to liquidate around present prices. General confidence was disturbed and the undertone of the market was easy. The Liverpool market was also easy on Bombay and London selling.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with July 10.61 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined further by 7 points on increased selling and July was quoted 10.54 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.70c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a loss of 12 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 11.36c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 5.75. Less favourable reports of Pool cotton plans induced local realising. Later on there was London and Bombay selling, but prices steadied on trade calling The market closed at a decline of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.20d.

East Indian cotton futures declined 2 points and Sakels closed unchanged to 2 points down with Uppers 2 to 3 points lower.

Business was irregular in the Alexandria Market where prices closed one point up to 9 points down.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market was quiet with an irregular tendency. Tenders were confused by the uncertainty in connection with the farm legislation, the disposition of Government financed stocks of cotton and the possible taxation to replace the invalidated processing taxes. The new Farm Bill is meeting with considerable opposition but it is expected to be passed by the senate and taken up by the house of representative next week.

The cotton pool is reported to have sold 50,000 bales of spot holdings at an average price of 12.05 cents mostly for export. Bids totalled 247,000 bales. The pool will continue to sell as long as buyers are prepared to pay this basis and sales do not depress the market. It is also reported that sales of 7,000 bales of long staple variety were made.

The smith plan for sales of Government financed cotton in the stated weekly amounts encountered opposition with Mr. Oscar Johnston advocating the return of cotton to producers at prices permitting its sale in the regular channels at slight profits.

The tax uncertainty has been restricting business in the cloth markets.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	10.61—07
New York July lowest (11-53 a.m.)	10.54—14
Liverpool July highest	5.76—01
Liverpool July lowest	5.72—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Developments America appears to confirm that world requires considerable quantities of medium and lower qualities of American cotton, but little available apart from Government holdings.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by statement that pool will liquidate March if possible around the price for spot cotton.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Minimum outside interest. Acute scarcity exists American quality average and over.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool market eased after opening on Bombay selling. Small market. Felt here current pool policy indicates gradual weakness of spots.

RAW SUGAR

London, Feb. 15.

May sellers	4/11
May buyers	4/10 3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 17

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 1/4
Banks selling T T	266 1/4
Banks buying T T	263 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 15th instant	5.00 1/8
Japan/London 17th instant	1/2 1/64
Java/London 17th instant	7.23 1/2
Hongkong/London 17th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 17th instant	1/2 15/32
London/Paris 15th instant	74.76
London/Belgium 15th instant	29.33 1/2
London/Switzerland 15th instant	15.11 1/2
London/Berlin 15th instant	12.27 1/2
London Stockholm 15th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 15th instant	4.99 5/8
London Amsterdam 15th instant	7.27 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 14th instant	£7-0-10
Gold 15th instant	£7-0-11 1/2
Silver London Ready 14th instant	20
15th instant	19 7/8
Silver London Forward 14th instant	19 7/8
15th instant	19 3/4
Silver New York Ready 14th instant	45
15th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 14th instant	9/16 p.c.
15th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 14th instant	5/8 p.c.
15th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Java ready	13 8 0
S. S. Kohinoor	4 2 0
January shipment	4 0 6
Feb-Mar. shipment	4 2 6
Kesar ready	14 0 0
Saraya ready	13 6 0
Spot Java	F. 3.95

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 15

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	20
American Tel and Tel	179
Western Union Telg	91 3/4
New York Central	37 3/4
Erie R R	15
Great North Pfd	41
United States Steel	59 1/2
American Smelting	68
Int Nickel of Canada	49 7/8
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	99
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	86
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	104
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	86
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/2
General Motor XD	59 1/2
Packard Motor	10
Kelvinators	18
Socony	15 3/4
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	36
Northern Pacific Rly	31
Southern Pacific Rly	36
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	99
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	116
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	114
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	107

Market active and strong.
Total business: 1 1/4 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 14th February	15,495
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,169,840
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,020,119
Increase	149,721

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 100 May 122 July 136 at Cross Rate 5.00 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 195/8 Liverpool May 5.80 Rs. 56 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 196 Liverpool July 5.71 Rs. 52 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 195/8 New York May 10.88 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 5.00 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 196 New York July 10.56 Rs. 38 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.00 1/4

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb. 17

February	opening.
May	190.50—80
August	190.70—80
	190.20—100

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

March	72d.
May	72 1/2d.
July	73 3/4d.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb. 15.

May	2.37 plus 1.
July	2.38 plus 1.
Sept.	2.39 unchanged
January	2.18 plus 1.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 17

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened quiet to-day with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 196 and J/A at Rs. 197. There was scattered buying in the near position against sales of distant which narrowed the difference, otherwise the market was featureless and dull with a limited turnover.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and later on was quoted 3 points lower which induced some liquidation in the local market and Broach A/M. declined to Rs. 195/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	195	12	0
Broach J/A.	196	8	0
Oomra March	179	4	0
Oomra May	178	0	0
Bengal March	142	4	0
Bengal May	139	4	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U P	...	155	151	147	144
Punjab	...	155	151	147	144
Oomra No. 3	190	187	184	181	...
C. P. No. 1	205	202	199	196	...
C. P. No. 2	197	194	191	188	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	157
Bengal Fine	...	154
C. P. 1 Fine	198/200	
C.P. 2 Fine	...	192/194
Arvi Fine	...	192/194
Ellichpur Fine	...	188/190
Berar Fine	...	187/189
Khamgaon Fine	...	188/190
Mulkapur Fine	...	184/185
Khandesh Fine	...	182/184
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	184/186
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	186/188
Mathia Fine	...	180/182
Broach Fine	...	202/204
Punjab/American	...	206/216
Sind-American	...	206/216
Cambodia	241/246	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	206/216	...
Compta Good	206½16	...
Westerns	201/208	...
Kampala	301/304	...
Jinja	286/291	...
New Manza	...	281/286
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	241/243
Surat-Navsari	...	248/250

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. 15-2-36	This year.
Khandesh	1,910	153,604
Central India	4,761	139,410
Barsi and Nagar	806	91,094
Hyderabad-Gaorani	266	18,795
Berar	3,882	159,294
Central Provinces	1,410	51,241
Total Oomras	13,035	613,438
Dholera	2,793	28,194
N.-W. Provinces	494	52,168
Rajputana	566	37,961
Sind-Punjab	3,289	280,948
Broach	419	10,233
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,795
Westerns-Northerns	77	16,070
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028
Persian	...	8
American	844	20,072
Egyptian and African	612	103,615
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	22,129	1,191,969

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	15-2-36	This year.
Europe	4,314	260,692
Japan and China	3,518	515,959
Coast Ports	200	13,183
Up-country by Rail	...	97,244
Afloat in horbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13,797
Total	8,032	840,785

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,249
Linseed	15,969
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	647
Gingellyseed	325
Poppyseed	414
Groundnuts	10,975
Castorseed	1,065
Rice	15,169
Myrabollams	3,954
Cottonseed	2,068
Mowrasead	315
Gram	888
Joowar	80
Barley	331
Bajree	477
	Tons.
Coal	1,291

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cwts.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 3/4 cwts.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39-6-0
Tone:—Firm.	

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 15.

May	dol. 98 1/8
July	dol. 0.89 1/4
September	dol. 0.88 1/4

Further Selling In Steels

COLABA LAND MILL SHARES WEAK

Lack Of General Confidence

BOMBAY, February 17

The local share bazar ruled weak to-day on increased selling and absence of any buying. There was lack of general confidence. Colaba Land Mill shares were marked down as a result of no dividend.

In view of uncertain general outlook and disturbed economic and political situation, professional operators are not inclined to increase their risks. There is absence of any outside business and general trading has fallen off considerably.

Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 533 and improved to Rs. 535 but their being no support, prices declined to Rs. 530. At this level the market ruled very steady and improved slightly but renewed selling by bazar operators depressed prices to Rs. 527 which was the lowest level of the day reached at the close. Tata Steel ordinary snares fluctuated between Rs. 144/8 and Rs. 143.

In the miscellaneous section there was general scattered selling and the undertone of the market was easy.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay: Feb. 17.		
100 Ahm. Advance	281	4
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	672	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	163	12
100 Central India	228	12
100 Colaba	111	4
100 Coorla	80	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	340	0
1 E.D. Sassoon	0	2 6
100 Finlay	1	1 4
100 Gokak	154	6
1000 Hindustan	1750	0
100 Indore	52	8
100 Khatau	74	6
100 Kohinoor	193	2
250 Laxmi	585	0
100 Madhavji	4	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 17

Century 166 165 163/12
Bombay Dyeing 675 673 675 672
Kohinoor 193
Central India 228 230 228
New Great 106 105 102
Simplex 63
Swadeshi 150 148 147
Bundi 33/14 33/12 33/10
I Cement 436 433 430 431
Punjab 24/2 24 23/10
Shahabad 446 444 441/4
Andhra 1610 1608 1611 1607 1610
Tata Hydro 165/10 165/15
Tata Power 1541 1536 1533 1535 1532
Tram Ord 151/4 150/15
T Steel Defd 535 530 533 528 527/8
T Steel Ord 144/4 143/12 144/4 143/4 143
Tata Steel 2nd pref 166/12 166/8
Bellapur 167 165 166/4
B Steam 271
B Burma 392 388 390

250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Morarji	785	0
250 Model	41	0
50 Mysore	91	4
200 New Great	102	8
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2400	0
50 Simplex	63	2
100 Swadeshi	147	8
100 Swan	86	9
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1207	8
1000 Western	750	
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	104	8
25-50 Central	34	12
500 Imperial	1550	0
125-500 Im. Contry.	378	12
50-100 India	130	12
100 Reserve Bank	130	8
5 Union	5	4 6
CEMENTS.		
100 Bundi	33	10
70 Gwalior	114	6
160 India	431	4
40 Katni Def.	1990	0
100 Katni Ord.	356	4
75 Okha	255	0
10 Punjab	23	10
100 Shahabad	441	4
70 United	117	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	11	10
15-75 New India	42	12
200 Oriental	4950	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	1
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old.	161	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 17

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/6 1/2
3 per cent 1941 104/8
3 per cent 1951/54 103/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/1
4 per cent 1943 110/2
4 per cent 1960/70 112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
5 per cent 1939/44 109/8
5 per cent 1940/43 111/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/11

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/9
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

1000 Andhra Valley	1610	0
10 Ajmer	13	6
50 Bombay Tram	150	15
100 Bombay Suburban	173	2
10 Broach	11	10
100 Karachi	245	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	175	0
100 Tata Hydro	165	10
1000 Tata Power	1532	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prantij	885	0
100 Amr. Patty	120	0
100 C. Province	96	0
100 Dhond Baramati	98	0
100 Gujarat	77	0
100 Mandra Bhon	96	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	94	8
500 Tapty Valley	778	12
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	30	0
30 Tata S. Def.	527	8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	143	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	192	3
50 Belapur Sugar	166	4
250 Bombay Steam	271	4
125 Bombay-Burma	390	0
50 Bom. Burma Cont.	120	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4	7
50 Bombay Telephone	109	0
100 Indian Bleaching	93	12
100 Indian Radio Def.	515	0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	482	8
1000 Port Canning	577	8
15 Scindia	14	14
30 Premier Construction	75	12
25 Tata Oil	16	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1435	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	527	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1520	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192	8
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 15

Broach A/M opening 197 1/4; highest 198; lowest 196; closing 196 1/4

Broach J/A opening 198 3/4; highest 199; lowest 196 3/4; closing 196 3/4

Oomra March opening 181 3/4; highest 181 3/4; lowest 179 1/2; closing 179 1/2

Oomra May opening 179; highest 179 1/2; lowest 178 1/4; closing 178 1/4

Bengal March opening 145 1/4; highest 145 1/4; lowest 142 1/2; closing 142 1/2

Bengal May opening 141; highest 141; lowest 139 1/4; closing 139 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 10 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 20 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 3 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 15-2-36	6148000	3848000
Receipts Yesterday 15-2-36	9000	5000
Exports to date 15-2-36	4381000	3185000
Stock at Ports 14-2-36	2477000	2708000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-2-36	2158000	705000
Stock at Liverpool 14-2-36	699000	882000
Visible Supply 14-2-36	6357000	6150000
Quantity in sight 14-2-36	10490000	6702000
Quantity out of sight 14-2-36	7239000	5870000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 17

The local silver and gold markets were quietly steady with a limited business. Foreign advices do not show any important change. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day 1-2 7/16 with a quiet tone.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	49	12	0
Fagan	49	6	0
Chaitra	49	3	0
Ready gold	34	11	9
Fagan	34	11	0
Chaitra	34	9	0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb 15

March	44.90—20
May	44.90—20
July	44.90—20

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Groundnuts Feb. Op.	7	8	0
Groundnuts Feb. Hi.	7	9	0
Groundnuts Feb. Lo.	7	8	0
Groundnuts Clos	7	9	0
Groundnuts May Op.	38	8	0
Groundnuts May Hi.	39	0	0
Groundnuts Lo	38	6	0
Groundnuts May Close	38	15	6
Castorseed May Op.	6	13	6
Castorseeds May Hi.	6	14	6
Castorseed May Lo	6	13	6
Castorseed Close	6	14	6
Cottonseed May Op.	20	6	0
Cottonseed May Hi.	20	9	0
Cottonseed May Lo.	20	4	6
Cottonseed Close.	20	8	3

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The B I S N Co.'s S S Vasna of 2,025.85 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Rowe, arrived on 15th instant from Basra via Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

The Dutch Line S S Sejroe of 880.19 Reg. tons, Capt. C. A. Hunsum, arrived on 15th instant from Mombassa via Verawal with groundnuts. (Agents: Eastern Bunkers Ltd.)

The Oil Tanker S S Badarpur of 4,949 Reg. tons, Capt. P. Sharman, arrived on 16th inst. from Rangoon with petroleum, kerosene oil and General cargo. Agents: Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Co., Ltd.

The Ellerman Line S S City of Bath of 3,154.47 Reg. tons, Capt. W. G. H. Neylor, arrived on 16th inst., from Liverpool via Port Said, Aden, Mombassa in ballast, Agents: Killick Nixon & Co.

The British M|S (Tanker) Carone River of 4,843.69 Reg. tons, Capt. R. S. Grigg, arrived on 16th instant from Abadan with fuel oil Agents: Burmah Shell Oil S. & D. Co., Ltd.

The P & O S N Coy.'s S S Viceroy of India of 10,026.62 Reg. tons Capt. E. J. Thornton, arrived on 16th instant from Batavia via Penang, Colombo, Cochin, with passengers.

The Hansa Line S S Ockenfels of 4,631 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Voss arrived from Bremen via Port Said and Suez with general cargo. Agents: Lionel Edward Ltd.

The B I S N Coy.'s S S Dalgoma of 3,570.71 Reg. tons, Capt. P. H. Beeching, arrived from Karachi via Cutch-Mandvi, Navlakhi and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The Dutch Line S S Sejro of 880.19 Reg. tons, Capt. C. A. Hunsum sailed for Marseilles. Agents: Eastern Bunkers Ltd.

The Hansa Line S S Weissenfels of 4,852 Reg. tons, Capt. F. Wall sailed for Karachi via Navlakhi and Bhavnagar, with local and same bottom cargo. Agents: Lionel Edward Ltd.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line S S Mayebashi Maru of 4,321 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Taguchi sailed for Karachi via Bedi Bunder and Cutch-Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.

The P & O S N Coy's Soudan of 3,477 Reg. tons, Capt. M G. Symons sailed for Marseilles and London with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

The following steamer entered for loading on 17-2-36.

S S Mundra (M M & Co.) for Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Bassein via Coast Ports.

S S Badarpur (B S O S & D Co.) for Rangoon.

S S Muroran Maru (N Y K) Khoremsher, Basra and Bagdad.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

S S City of Bath for Manchester.—375 bales cotton raw, The Bombay Co., Ltd.; 250 bales cotton waste clean, M Chandulal & Co.; 128 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co.

S S Glenmoor for Manchester. —250 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—125 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co., 2973 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 26 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 105 bales cotton T. waste, L O Vora; 212 bales hemp raw, K J Kapadia & Co.; 220 bales wool raw, V Omersey & Co.

For Manchester.—25 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 25 bales cotton T. waste, L O Vora.

S S Dalgoma for Dunkirk.—275 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co., 59 bales cotton waste clean, C Jairam & Co.; 30 bales cotton waste clean, G M Vyas & Co.; 50 bales cotton, B Premji & Co.; 5418 bales linseed, Ralli Bros.; 140 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co.

For Middlesborough.—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

For Hull.—51 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co.; 700 bags gr: oil cake, A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam.—35 bales cow hides, D Abraham & Sons.

For Oporto.—55 bales cotton, The S G Trading Co.

For Aartus.—61 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhoy & Co.

For Gothenburg.—35 bales cotton T. waste, L O Vora.

S S soudan for London.—36 bags fish bones, H A Kolawalla & Co.; 248 bags gr: kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Havre.—124 bags mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 843 bales cotton, V Bros.

For Hull.—11 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Atlantic Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton, P Madhavani & Co.; 400 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co.; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Langley & Co.; 200 bales cotton, A Podar & Co.; 200 bales cotton S Karamshi & Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, A Podar & Co.

For Yokohama.—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Nagoya.—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 350 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S China Maru for Osaka.—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.; 64 bdls. aluminium scrap, M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—413 bales cotton, N Fatehally & Co.; 300 bales cotton, K Poonja & Co.; 300 bales cotton A Podar & Co.; 300 bales cotton, N Nagsee & Co.; 382 bales cotton The Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S Mayabashi Maru for San Francisco via Kobe.—200 bales cotton Langley & Co.

S S Viceroy of India for Marseilles.—248 bags mustardseed, S M Rajgor & Co.; 200 bdls. henna leaves, S M Rajgor & Co.

For London.—60 cases sandal wood oil, Thos. Cook & Sons; 370 bags gr: oil cake, S M Rajgor & Co.; 125 drums castor oil, The Swastik Oil Mills; 25 bags wax, J J Rahimtoola & Co.; 1350 bags mawrah meal powder, B Ardeshir & Co.; 134 bags gr: kernals, K M Nathoo; 20 pkts. Indian chutney, F Nowroji & Co.; 2145 bdls. teak scantling, S D D Gilder & Co.

For Dunkirk.—2740 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool. —200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 120 bales cotton waste clean, B Karsondas & Co.; 24 bales cotton waste clean, Chunilal & Sons.

For Glasgow.—1000 bags masoor V Shivji & Co.

S S M V India for London.—4074 bags groundnut oil cake, Ralli Bros; 6020 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

S S Gambada, Agents, M M & Co., from Moulmein and Rangoon. —9599 bags rice; 156 pieces teak postg.; 388 pieces teak planks; 11914 pieces teak scantlings; 1408 bundles teak scantlings; 108 bags bl. nuts; 3108 bags cotton seed; 100 bages beans; 129 bags millets; 25 Nos. tin blocks.

From Cochin, Calicut, Tellichery and Cannanore.—232 pkgs. tea; 138 bdls. coir ropes; 108 cases coffee; 42 bags sandalwood; 5 cases toilet soap; 42 bags fish manure; 50 bags copra; 44 bags pepper; 12 drums fish oil.

From Chittagong via Rangoon. —1000 bags cotton seed.

S S Col-de-Lana, Agents, L Tristino, from Trieste.—120 cases heel tips; 688 bales paper; 47 cases elect. goods; 25 bales buffers; 10 cases apenta water; 50 cases iron wire nets; 22 cases fez caps; 15 pieces steel axles; 24 cases stationery; 500 slabs building materials; 12 cases hemp twine; 368 bags glue; 251 cases lamp chimneys; 55 crts. san earthware; 21 bags advertising matters; 34 bales card boards; 27 cases combs; 233 cases iron chains.

From Susak.— 27608 pieces boards; 1646 pieces wood planks.

From Fiume.—200 bags glue.

From Tebenck.—25231 pieces woods.

From Marseilles.—8 cases varnish.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1936

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J4

Big Landslide In Railway Earnings

Deficit Beats Budget Estimates

NO RECOVERY IN SIGHT FOR YEARS TO COME

Crusade Against Ticketless Travellers

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Railway estimates presented by Sir Zafrullah Khan in the Legislative Assembly and Sir Guthrie Russel in the Council of State to-day forecast a final deficit in 1935-36 of bout 2 2|3 crores more than originally estimated. For 1936-37 the budget anticipates a deficit on commercial and strategic line taken together of nearly 3 1|2 crores.

The revised estimate of deficit on railways in 1935-36 is 4 1|2 crores against 5 crores last year. The improvement is due mainly to reduction of about half a crore in interest charges.

Total traffic receipts of State lines are expected to reach 90 crores—a quarter crore less than last year. Total working expenses amount to 64 crores including 13 1|4 crores for depreciation, or the same as last year.

The total deficit of 4 1|2 crores (of which 2 crores are for strategic lines) will be met by a temporary loan from the depreciation fund which will stand at 9 crores at the end of the year.

The Budget estimate for 1936-37 assumes receipts of 91 1|4 crores. This allows for improvement of 1 1|4 crores over the current year based on a slight increase in traffic anticipated and alterations in rates and fares made by railways.

Total working expenses will amount to 64 1|2 crores and will be half a crore more than in the current year. Deficits on all State lines in 1936-37 will be 3 1|2 crores, including 2 crores on strategic lines. The balance of the depreciation fund at the end of the year will be 11 3|4 crores. Loans from the fund to meet deficits will stand at 35 1|2 crores.

The works programme for 1936-37 is smaller than in recent years. The total sum provided is 10 1|4 crores after allowing for the reduction of stores balances by half a crore. No new construction is proposed. Track renewals account for 5 crores bridge work for 3|4 crore, other structural works for 2 1|2 crores and rolling stock for 3 1|4 crores.

Provision of 12 lakhs has been made for repairs of earthquake damages at Quetta. The programme includes provision of about 1,200 wagons to meet increase in traffic demands, of which 750 are broad gauge general service wagons to be added to the pool.

Sir Guthrie Russell, Commissioner of Railways, announced in the Council of State that legislation to strengthen the law against ticketless travellers will be introduced.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees) 1934-35.	1935-36 (Revised)	1936-37 (budget)
Gross Traffic Receipts	90.20	90.00	91.25
Net Revenue	26.74	26.83	27.67
Interest charges	31.80	31.37	31.11
Deficit	5.06	4.54	3.44

Causes Of Deficit

Sir Zafrullah pointed out that in the first six years after separation, the railways had met all their liabilities, including the contribution to general revenues, and even in 1930-31, the first year of depression, they made the contribution to general revenues, though from accumulations in the railway reserve fund. The total contributions to general revenues amounted to 42 crores. After 1930-31, though no contribution has been made to general revenues railways had met the losses on strategic railways, about 2 crores per annum.

The main reasons for the falling off in earnings during the period of adversity, he summarised as:—

(a) world depression and general collapse of commodity prices;

(b) striving after self-sufficiency by almost every country in the world, including India, and development of internal trade and production; and

(c) increase in motor competition, and to a lesser degree, river and sea competition;

to which should be added two factors tending to keep working expenses at a higher level than otherwise, namely

(i) labour legislation;

(ii) improvement in service conditions of staff.

Under (a) in the first group, i.e., world conditions and collapse of commodity prices, I only propose to deal with our main products, viz., cotton, wheat and oil seeds. With respect to cotton, the acreage sown appears to vary in direct proportion to the market price, and obviously railway earnings vary with the area under cultivation. In November 1923, Broach cotton reached a price of Rs. 715 per candy. During that year, the area under cultivation was 23,633,000 acres. In the next year, the acreage increased to 26,801,000 and in 1925-26 to 28,491,000. In 1926, the price of Broach cotton dropped to Rs. 233 per candy. and in 1926-27 the acreage under cotton fell to 24,882,000. There was a still further drop in acreage in 1927-28 but, apparently, owing to the increase in the price in 1927, when Broach cotton reached Rs. 491 per candy, the acreage again increased to 27,000,000. In 1928-29, lower prices again prevailed and the acreage dropped to 26,000,000.

In 1930, the price dropped still further and the acreage fell to 23,800,000. Lower prices again prevailed in 1931 and there was a further drop in acreage to 22,480,000. In addition to the fall in price, in some of these years the crop was affected by unfavourable weather conditions. As an example of the effect which these conditions may have on the crop, we find that in 1930-31 the yield per acre was 88 lbs., whereas in 1930-31 it dropped to 68 lbs. Our earnings from cotton dropped from Rs. 4-1|2 crores in 1929-30 to under 3-1|2 crores in 1934-35. Taking the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone, in 1929-30, the earnings from cotton were 187 lakhs as compared with 90 lakhs in 1934-35.

Before the War and up till 1924-25, India was a large wheat exporting country. Since that year, the export traffic in wheat has been practically dead, and till lately there seemed to be little chance of Indian wheat getting into world parity, despite the efforts that had been made to stimulate such export by giving a rebate on railway freight for such traffic. The difference in earnings between 1924-25 and 1934-35 on this traffic is almost exactly Rs. 2 crores, of which the North Western Railway alone have lost about Rs. 1-1|4 crores.

Traffic in oil seeds has dropped within the last six years by Rs. 1-1|2 crores. The traffic on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway alone has dropped from Rs. 127 lakhs to Rs. 66 lakhs. The reduction in our earnings on these three commodities alone is just over Rs. 4-1|2 crores, i.e., just about the figure of our expected deficit this year.

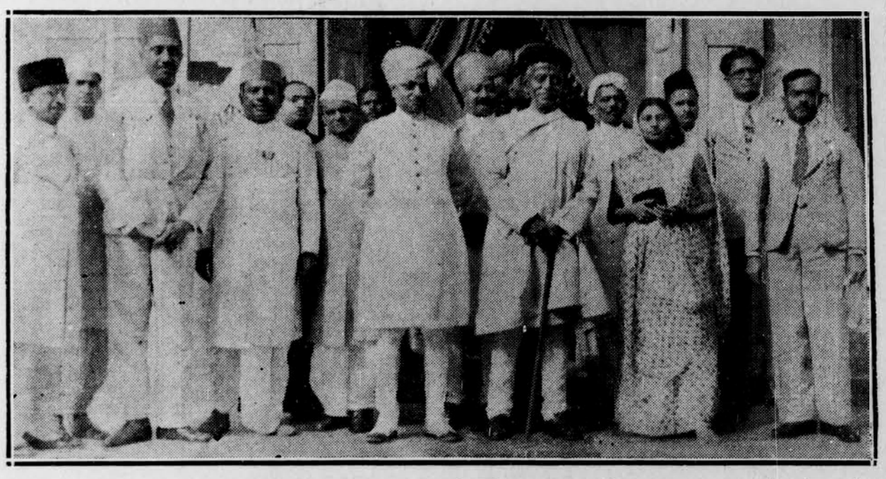
ECONOMIC NATIONALISM.

As regards the second factor which I have mentioned above, viz., the striving after self-sufficiency and the development of internal trade and production, the general effect of this policy on railway earnings, so far as India is concerned, has been to replace long lead traffic to and from the ports by short lead internal traffic. With increasing prosperity and the further development of industries in the country, part of this loss may be made up, but it is apprehended that in the present state of world industry and international commerce, it will take a very considerable period of time for this happy consummation to be achieved. The North Western Railway estimate that they alone have lost over 50 lakhs a year on account of this substitution of short lead traffic for long lead traffic. Again, India has, in the past, been a very large exporter of ground nuts, especially to France. In recent years. France has been encouraging the growing of ground nuts in her own African Colonies, thus displacing the Indian product to a considerable extent from the French market. Other examples could be quoted, but these will, I think, suffice to illustrate how the policy adopted in India and other countries may react on railway earnings. India is in the course of re-adjusting itself to new conditions in this respect, and a certain amount of disturbance of old conditions is inevitable during the transitional period. Our concern is due to the anticipation that the transitional period is likely to be a protracted one.

EFFECT OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Take again the effect on railway earnings of irrigation schemes like the Lloyd Barrage in Sind and the Mettur project in Madras, both of which, it is hoped, will prove of such great benefit to the country as a whole. The immediate result is bound to be a loss to Railways inasmuch as the effect of

(Continued On Page 5)



The Hindustani Musical Conference was held on Saturday evening at the Jinnah Hall under the presidency of the Maharaja of Dharampur (centre).

CUSTOMS CASE REVELATIONS

Advocate's Grave Allegations Against Magistrate In Transfer Petition

KARACHI, Feb 17.

Sensational disclosure in the famous "Customs Fraud Case" are made by Dr. Mohmud Alam, Advocate of Lahore, in a petition filed before the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, for transfer of the case from the Karachi City Magistrate's Court, to any other Court which has jurisdiction to try this case, on behalf of his clients Mohanlal Goela, Satyabushan and Puran Singh of the New Friends Company, Delhi, on the ground that they would not meet with a fair trial in the Karachi City Magistrate's Court.

In the course of the petition, it was revealed how the order to enhance the securities of the accused Mohanlal and Satyabushan from Rs. 5,000/- Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- respectively, which it is alleged was done at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, was later torn by the City Magistrate and thrown without bringing such an Order on record and how those bits of paper after adjournment of the Court were collected, attached, photographed and sent to the High Judicial Officers along with telegrams for taking necessary steps.

Accused's Fears

In support of his contention that they would not meet with a fair trial, the Advocate mentions many incidents alleged to have taken place between the accused and the Magistrate which raise serious apprehensions in the minds of the accused.

It is further alleged in the petition that the trying Magistrate was prepared to do anything at the suggestion of the Public Prosecutor which was evident from several incidents such as the raising of the securities, issuing of non-bailable warrants, the hurry to finish the case, etc. Hence they pray for a transfer of the case.

The hearing of the petition is fixed for February 18.—United Press.

WORKERS KILLED IN RANGOON LANDSLIDE

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

Four Indian coolies were killed and three taken to hospital seriously injured. As the result of a landslide in Chintsong avenue. The accident occurred while the victims were excavating at the foot of a hillock which fell burying them under debris. A number of people after several hours rescue work, were extricated, of whom four coolies were found dead

"COCAINE KING OF DELHI" ON TRIAL

Witness Tells Story Of "Trade" Rivalry And Tragic Sequel

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Some secrets of cocaine smuggling business which is responsible for a number of murders and a large number of other crimes, were revealed to-day when the trial commenced of Akhtar and 8 other Pathans, the agents of Akbar Khan, the "Cocaine King of Delhi," under sections 307, 452, and 149 I.P.C. for a murderous assault on one Mohammad Sadiq after murdering his younger brother, Sher Jan, another notorious cocaine smuggler, a few days ago.

The accused will be tried under section 302 I.P.C. along with Akbar separately.

The prosecution story, as stated by Mohammad Sadiq, the main prosecution witness, was that the deceased and his brother had formed a rival party and were dealing in cocaine. This excited Akbar's party who wanted to monopolise the smuggling business. They planned to put them off their way.

On the 7th February last while the deceased was going in Chawari Bazar they pounced upon him and stabbed him to death. The accused then made an attempt to kill the brother of the deceased but he escaped with serious injuries.

The case was adjourned till February 17, for further hearing.—United Press.

"PEOPLE" IN NEW GARB

Lalaji's Paper To Become A Daily

LAHORE, Feb 17.

The "People" has decided to appear as a full-fledged daily with effect from March 9. In making this announcement the paper writes:—

"During the period that it has been completing arrangements, it has been borne on the management with increasing clearness that there is in this province a great demand for a new and independent English Daily produced on modern lines.

"Started in July 1925 by Lala Lajpatrai, the "People" has filled a distinct place among Indian Weeklies for nearly eleven years and constantly maintained a policy of championship in public interest set by its distinguished founder. That policy will be maintained by the "People" and will continue to be the unsleeping guardian of popular rights".—United Press.

Count Covadonga, eldest son of King Alfonso, has greatly improved after three blood transfusions the last of which was the most successful. It is reported that internal haemorrahage has now stopped.

Council Adjourns In Memory Of Late King

Members Pay Fitting Tribute To Great Monarch

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced this afternoon with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the chair.

The following resolution moved by Sir Robert Bell Home Member was unanimously passed.

"This Council do place upon record its great sorrow on the death of His late Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, and its deep and sincere sympathy with His Majesty King Edward VIII, Emperor of India, and Her Gracious Majesty Queen Mary in their great loss, and do tender to His Majesty its loyal homage."

Sir Robert Bell in moving the resolution said:

Four weeks ago His late Majesty King George the Fifth, a great and truly good monarch, passed away, and in this resolution I have tried, on behalf of this Legislative Council, to express what is in our hearts to-day. His reign is certain ever to be a notable period in the history not merely of the British Empire but of the whole world. It began with a constitutional crisis and under the threat of civil war. There followed the greatest and most destructive war this earth has ever witnessed, a war in which whole nations fought and in which the great dynasties of continental Europe lost their vast Empires. The last half of the reign was a time of economic stress and social unrest. Throughout the whole of this catastrophic time transport of land and sea and in the air was being revolutionised and the conditions of human life were being profoundly modified. Events in any part of the world now move again before our eyes a few days or, at our desire, many years after they occur, while the spoken word is now heard simultaneously in all lands. Throughout all this period the headship of the greatest and most diverse Empire the world has known vested in one who, by his character and his example, raised that headship to the pinnacle of its influence and fastened it to its peoples with new bonds of affection.

Devotion to Duty.

Throughout the changes and crises of his reign His late Majesty encountered his responsibilities with a serene and straightforward devotion to duty, and among his contributions and straightforward devotion to the history of the British Empire is the final settlement of its governance as a constitutional monarchy. His unswerving loyalty to the constitution and the manner in which he fulfilled his duties towards it set an example to all engaged in public affairs. If, as I believe we in this House have not been unworthy of that high example it is due to an extent which we may not hitherto have fully appreciated to that example. Throughout the whole Empire His Majesty's representatives modelled their manner of fulfilling their public and official duties on his; in their turn they set the standard for those in immediate contact with them. In this wise the King's influence spread wide and penetrated deep and in this House we must necessarily, if unconsciously, have yielded to it.

With the bounds of constitutional monarchy finally defined the King became the leader of his people and wielded an influence over them in a manner and to an extent hitherto unknown. He was our leader in everyday affairs not less than our King in affairs of state. His family life was the model of family and home life and His private virtues set the standard of conduct and of manners for all the nations of his Empire.

Reign of Great Developments.

A reign of great developments in all human activities, of great issues, of great anxieties, of great deeds, and of great gains and great losses ended in a glorious year of jubilee and rejoicing when the high respect and deep affection in which the King and Queen were held throughout the Empire were made manifest. We are thankful that the King Emperor was spared to receive this reward and to enjoy the happiness of it. When he passed away the hush which fell on this land, all strife forgotten, was the final tribute of our common humanity to a wise and righteous king and a noble and single-minded leader of the people in all their endeavours. Th's resolution is our humble tribute to his memory.

Death and sorrow are the great levellers and our hearts are to-day united in sympathy for the grievous loss which the Queen, the companion of the King's life for forty-two years, has suffered. The sense of desolation is the same for all who endure such sorrow but so also is the knowledge of what human sympathy can do to assuage the grief and sustain the sorrower. This resolution is not a mere expression of our own sadness; it is part of the great wave of human sympathy which comforts Queen Mary.

The new King, Edward the Eighth, Emperor of India, will be the head of an ancient state and the chief of a new generation. He has shared the trials of this new generation and he knows and understands its aspirations. He cannot discharge adequately the immense responsibilities which are his heritage without the confidence and support of the people whom it is his duty and his privilege to lead and to guide by his example in their manifold affairs. It is our duty and our privilege to fortify him in a task from which he can never rest and which he can never lay down with the assurance of our steadfast loyalty and our heartfelt wishes for the prosperity and happiness of his reign.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed felt a personal loss in the demise of King George V. He had the privilege of attending the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, as a member of the Legislative Council, and he knew that it was the desire of His late Majesty that all members of the Legislative Council should attend the Coronation.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said that one notable result of the long reign of His late Majesty was that the British throne and British democracy had become more firmly established than ever.

PEOPLE'S WELL-WISHER.

Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil observed that the Empire and particularly India had lost a genuine well-wisher of the people. His

(Cont. on Page 5, Col. 5.)

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